THE TYPHOON.

The typhoon which was signalled here on Sunday night and yesterday gave steamers coming up the coast, (judging from those that have arrived to-day, the 14th inst.) a severe shaking-up. Dr. Doherck writes that last night it was blowing hard at Hainan, the typhoon having passed to the southward.

The P. & O. steamer *Rosetta*, Captain E. Crew, which reached port early this morning, 24 hours overdue, reports encountering a typhoon in latitude 20.30 north. About 10 30 or 11 o'clock on Sunday night the gale set in and continued until about 4 o'clock in the morning, three boats on the port side being carried away. Owing to the heavy seas breaking over the ship water was continually pouring down through the stoke hole and rendered it almost impossible to keep the fires going and steam up.

The "Blue funnel" steamer *Dardanus*, Captain T. Purdy, which arrived this morning, has apparently fared much worse than the *Rosetta*. Captain Purdy states that after leaving Singapore they experienced nice weather all the way up to latitude 19 north, with a high steady glass. On Sunday night, about 10.30, when in latitude 19 north a fierce gale set in from the west south west, and by 12 o'clock they were in the typhoon. There was a dead calm for about two hours, the barometer having fallen to 29.28. The air was full of birds and insects of every description, which fell dead upon the deck in thousands. It was about 5.30 in the morning before they were clear of the typhoon, which was evidently travelling rapidly. Tremendous seas swept the deck of the vessel and it was feared that considerable water got into the hold. The fore part of the deck house was burst in, and the captain's room converted into a swimming tank, all his clothes, papers etc. being almost ruined with the soaking and swashing about in salt water to which they were subjected. The Captain speaks in the highest terms of the manner in which the ship behaved. About 60 miles from Hongkong, they sighted what at first appeared to be a very large junk, but which afterwards turned out to be a large sailing vessel with only her portion of her foremast standing, on which a small sail was hoisted. They burned a "flare-up," which the Captain took to be a signal that they wished to be reported. The ship was a little west of the regular track of a steamers.

The German steamer *Falkenburg*, Captain Fredericks, which arrived this forenoon from Saigon, reports having encountered a severe north east gale early yesterday morning in latitude 20 north, in which her cargo (rice) was shifted, giving her a heavy list to port.

The sailing ships *Mary L. Stone* and the *Luzon* both left here on the 11th inst. for Calcutta and New York, and it is not at all unlikely that the ship sighted by Captain Purdy is one of these two. She was apparently headed for this port when sighted.

The British ship *Thermopylæ*, which arrived from Singapore to-day, met the typhoon in lat. 17 N., but reports no damage.

Yesterday a large Chinchew junk, which was sighted by the launch *Sun Mak* off Kau-yi-chau island, bottom up, was towed into Aberdeen. Nobody was found on board, and there can be but little doubt that all hands have been drowned.

NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

The inundation has brought a large number of babies belonging to the distressed and starving people to the Tientsin Foundling Hospital at the Sze-hsu-mên. The hospital is over-crowded, and the nurses are insufficient; consequently the mortality is great. The official in charge has sent orders for more wet-nurses, but the majority of the applicants for this office were poor women of advanced age from the country, who came more for their own relief than to care for the young. In taking charge of such an institution men or women of honesty and faithfulness are required.

* * *

An expectant Taotai and the Commandant of Ichang have been entrusted with the task of strengthening the corps of search officers employed at all stations through which native opium can pass into the province, whether by land or by river. *Likin* will be collected once only, after which a receipt from the Ichang chief collection offices will frank it for the whole province. Any native opium found without this receipt, or certificate, will be considered as smuggled, and at once confiscated; and this rule applies also to opium which is taken from Hupeh into adjoining or other provinces. To ensure their co-operation, the Viceroy and Governor have written to the Viceroy of Szechuan and Governors of Hunan, Honan, Kiangsi, and Anhui.

* * *

Hwang, Treasurer of Kiangsu province, is zealous in the cause of public morality, and in its defence has lately been making a raid on immoral books and plays (some of them, according to European ideas, of the most innocent tendency). A clothier of Yüan-ho, *i.e.* of one of the districts comprising the prefectural city of Soochow, out-Heroded Herod by addressing to his Excellency a petition, asking that in future only an expurgated edition of that rather severe old classic, "The Odes," should be allowed to be used in colleges and schools. The Treasurer replied to the effect that the petitioner's intention was a most laudable one, and that he was to be congratulated on possessing so proper a mind; but that as the 300 *pien* had all passed under the scrutiny, and been endorsed with the *imprimatur* of no less a critic than Confucius himself, and even great commentators like Ch'eng I and Chu Hi (XIth Century) had forborne to meddle with them, he considered that it would be impertinent in the extreme were he to presume to do so now.

* * *

Chang, Viceroy of Hupeh and Hunan, and T'an, Governor of Hupeh, publish a proclamation on the levy of *likin* on native opium, with reference to the Imperal edict of 2nd June, in which the Emperor, admitting as irrepressible the now extensive growth of the of the poppy in Kirin, Heilungkiang, Szechuan, Yünnan, and Kiangnan, commands all Provincial Viceroys and Governors to take measures to check the enormous "squeezing" that has been hitherto carried on by the *likin* collectors, who have been enriching themselves at the expense of the Government, and deluding it by fraudulent reports and returns. The Viceroy and Governor commence their proclamation by observing that most of the native opium consumed in Hupeh, comes from Yünnan, Kweichow, Szechuan, and Shensi, especially Szechuan. They go on to say that *likin* had originally been collected, in accordance with regulations imperially sanctioned in the ninth year of Hien Fung (1859), at the rate of Tls. 30 per 100 catties, with an additional *lok-tsé* tax, on arriving at its final destination, of 9 cash; but that the collectors had for some years past been levying *likin* at a greatly reduced figure—in fact, only a few taels per 100 catties,—in the apprehension that by levying Tls. 30 they would "kill the goose that laid the golden eggs." They both consider that the levy of Tls. 110 (equal to the Import duty on foreign opium) proposed by the Inspector General of Customs, is far too heavy, and that Tls. 30 is about as heavy an import as the native drug will bear, to which might be added Tls. 4.70 to cover loss on exchange, etc. The Hankow native merchants will submit cheerfully to such a tax.

* * *

Shanghai has suffered considerably more this year from cholera epidemic than for the past four or five years. Deaths are reported continually at all times and places from this fell disease, the mortality in some places being so heavy that the undertakers cannot keep up with the demand for coffins. The doctors have their hands full, not a few having themselves fallen victims, and the druggists have been cleared out of their drugs. And yet, notwithstanding the the daily evidence of the fury of the disease, the people do not seem to be a whit more careful of themselves as regards their living and dieting. Had the authorities at the first instituted careful enquiry, the virulence of the disease might in some degree have been mitigated. The most obvious cause is the indiscriminate feeding of the people. In the most careless manner they eat unripe and even decayed fruit that has been washed in filthy water, and fermented and spoilt food. The chief feature of the disease is the rapid fall of bodily temperature and coldness of the extremities. All the famous needle-acupuncture doctors have been very unsuccessful in using their remedies. The severity of this epidemic in Tientsin has not been so pronounced for years. The mortality is great, and if the weather continues as warm as at present no abatement of it need be expected. During these past few days the deaths have been very numerous. The people, who are ignorant of its existence, still go about carelessly. The large body of country-people coming out to worship at the temples during this 8th moon will have to be warned against eating the fruits and foods sold at the stands. It will be advisable for the officials to issue proclamations forbidding the vending of cooked crabs, which cause much mischief in this direction.

* * *

Filial piety is one of the elements which has perpetuated our race for many centuries, while other nations of some antiquity have gone and new ones have sprung up in their stead. It has been the mainstay of the Chinese people, and is exhibited in various modes. The noblest act is that of the son who dies or suffers for his parent, when falsely accused by officials. In ancient times it was very common for the children to slice a piece of the flesh from either the thigh or arm to be boiled with the nostrum to be administered to their sick parents, but now such an act is so rare that it has come to be accounted one of the nobles virtues. It has come to our knowledge that a few days ago the daughter-in-law of a man known as the "Hoary headed," of about three score and ten years, having been a sexton to one of the missionary chapels in the city, after having served him in his protracted illness, and seeing the non-effectiveness of the medicinal decoctions prescribed by various physicians, and their means being straitened, had no resource to appease her father-in-law's suffering except by excising a piece of flesh from her arm. This she boiled in the dregs which were left from the previous days' decoction, and administered to him as medicine. The old man, after taking it, began to feel brighter, and was well two days after. The daughter-in-law did not make known to him this efficacious medicine until his full recovery. Such an act is worthy to be brought to public notice as an example for others. We cannot guarantee the cure of maladies by such excessive cruelty to one's self, but the daughter's intention and love for the parents is laudable and commendable. It is not always advisable to undergo self-infliction in order to cure one's parents' maladies, for our sages said:—"To mutilate one's body is unfilial, because one's body is the same as and a part of one's parents." So such self-infliction cannot be considered as genuine filial piety, for the parents do not wish to see their loving ones undergo so severe a trial in order to have their illness cured.

CHINANFU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

22nd September, 1890.

The Governor has been back from his duties on the Yellow River for nearly a week. It is reported that the gap in the northern embankment in Ch'iho has been successfully closed, and that the Taotai Chang Shang-ta has redeemed his rank.

Every day we hear reports of the poor crops in all parts of the province. The general feeling is one of uneasiness. By the winter time there will certainly be distress not only in this province but in the metropolitan province of Chihli. The officials, however, are hardened to the cries of their people, and seeking as a rule for their own aggrandisement. They may be temporarily degraded, but they seem not to suffer for want of the good things of life.

The book-shop connected with the English Baptist Mission has just lately been opened to the public and trade is looming up, though with no dangerous rush of a bonanza.

The house purchased by the American Presbyterian Mission some three years ago, and which resulted in a long series of trouble has been turned over to the gentry by the officials, though no other property has yet been given the missionaries. The gentry claim the property at half the original price and the old landlord, who was maltreated until he died, was forced to advance the rest, and now the missionaries are urged to accept this "blood money." The Governor and the Tsung-li Yamên have apparently agreed to all these acts of injustice.

The Roman Catholics have seemingly adopted a wise course. They withdraw nothing and even at present urge nothing, but are waiting in silence for China to be shaken up again to a sense of her wants and her many shameful acts. Everywhere China seems to be on the wrong track, and utterly blind to her own interests.

The Presbyterian Mission has suffered a loss in the departure of Rev. W. P. Chalfant and family to the city of Ichowfu, in the southern end of the province. A new station is to be begun in that city, and Mr. Chalfant is to be the experienced head thereof. We wish them success in their undertaking, and only express the regrets of both foreigners and Chinese at their departure from this place.—*N. C. Daily News.*

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner
"MONTIARA,"
Length.....75 feet.
Beam .....18 "
Depth of hold.....7½ "
Registered tonnage .....75 tons.
(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons, dead weight.)

The *Montiara* was built in Singapore, and is most solidly constructed of teak throughout, with iron-wood frames. She has recently been thoroughly overhauled under experienced European superintendence, fastened throughout with 7 inch galvanized spikes, and newly re-coppered. She is lorcha-rigged with the best canvas sails. Draft of water 7 feet.

For further particulars apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
6, Pedder's Hill.
Hongkong, 9th April, 1890. [879

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 1 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager. [10

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $8,168,062 50
RESERVE FUND 5,482,127 00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 8,168,062.50

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. | A. MCCONACHIE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. | S.C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
H. HOFFIUS, Esq. | L. POESNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK. | D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [8

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.
3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890. [9

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. } Managing Directors.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. }
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
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D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.
Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [709

Commercial.

THE WEEK'S SHARE BUSINESS.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1890.

Throughout the week business has been fairly brisk, and rates generally have considerably improved.

In Banks a considerable number of shares have been put through at from 224 to 226 for cash, 228 to 229 for the 25th inst., and 235 for December, the market closing firm at 225 cash. New Issues have been bought at 250, and there are additional buyers.

Nothing of much importance in Marine Insurances has been done since we last wrote. A few China Traders have changed hands at 62, and at a point higher the scrip is now in good demand. Unions have been placed at 100 and Cantons at 120, both stocks closing very firm.

China Fires have been rather quiet, but shares are wanted at 89; Hongkong Fires have, on the other hand, greatly depreciated, and after sales for December at 345, the scrip has been freely offered at much lower rates.

A large business in Docks has to be reported at from 71 to 74 for cash, from 75 to 77 for December, 81 for February and 82 for March, the market closing decidedly strong, with buyers both for cash and "on time."

Steamboats made a bit of a spurt during the week, and a goodly number of shares were taken up at 34 and 35 for cash, and there was also a strong demand for the scrip at 36½ for December. To-day there are cash buyers at 36.

The Douglas Co.'s parchment has dropped to 45, at which figures a few shares have been negociated, but at present this scrip is very much under a cloud. China and Manilas have been done at 116, and there are now buyers at 119.

China Sugars have slightly improved since our last report. Cash sales have been booked at 172 and 173, and for forward delivery at 176 for December and 178 for February. After a long period of neglect Luzons have again been made an active medium of business. Large sales have been arranged at 110 for cash and also at 112 for December and 113 for January. The stock, however, is now weak at 108.

For some unknown reason the Land Investment Co.'s scrip has been allowed to lie fallow; shares have been inquired after at 90 for cash, but at that rate holders, and very wisely in our opinion, have declined to listen to the voice of the charmer.

Punjoms remain a mystery. It is reported that a number of shareholders of this Company intend instituting proceedings against the Directors for neglect of duty, legal responsibility, etc., and if this is true some lively disclosures regarding this most barefaced of mining *El dorados* may be confidently anticipated. There is, however, no truth in the rumour that Mr. Jno. J. Francis, Q.C., and Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, C.O.S., have been specially retained by the belligerent shareholders; but nevertheless there is more than a probability that these two local "terrors" will be enacting the *rôles* of David and Jonathan when *guerre à outrance* has been finally declared between the long suffering shareholders and the long-winded Board.

Imuris shares have been placed at 8½, and a few small lots of Balmorals were put through the other day at 11. Raubs are wanted at $1.20, but no shares are on the market and the quotation is entirely misleading. The surprise of the week (to outsiders) has been furnished by the Tonquin Coal Mining Co. (We observe that our local contemporaries always refer to this Company as the "Charbonnages," which is a conclusive proof that French as spoken (and understood) in "Stratford-atte-Bow" is not yet a dead tongue.) Important transfers of the Tonquin Co.'s scrip have been "fixed up" at from 375 to 500 for cash, and at the latter rate but few shares are now offering. Readers of our Share Reports who regard what we say as a fairly reliable indication of the doings and probable tendency of the market, must now be in a position to congratulate themselves on having listened many months ago to the voice of reason.

[Many thanks; but we don't want a bronze statue until we have been safely planted in Happy Valley, and the proposed wreath of orange blossoms in silver would not suit the family complexion.]

The Trust and Loan Co.'s shares have been done at as high as 19½ for cash and 20 for December, and there are further buyers.

Nothing else calls for special reference.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 226 per cent. —premium, buyers.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—$251 per share, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$100 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$63 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$120 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$335 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$89 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—$74 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. —$36 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—119 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$170 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures —$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—27½ per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$45 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$172 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$108 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$95 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$10 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$23 per share, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent premium.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$120 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ld.—$25 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co. —$4 per share, sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ld.—$1.20 per share, buyers.
Imuris Mining Co., Ld.—$9 per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$11 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$73 per share, sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$500 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$105 per share, buyers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—$19 per share, buyers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Ld.—$53 per share, buyers.
The Songei Koyah Planting Co., Ld.—$18 per share, buyers.
Cruickshank & Co., Ld.—$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ld. —50 per cent. dis., sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Ld.—$13 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ld.—$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$25 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ld.—$90 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ld.—$6 per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$24 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ld.—$32 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ld.—$20 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Ld.—$22 per share, buyers.
The Lamag Planting Co., Ld.—$16 per share buyers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—$4 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.—$2½ per share, buyers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Ld.—nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ld.—$19 per share, sellers.
The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan.—$19½ per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/5
Bank Bills, on demand 3/5½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight...3/6½
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/6½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/6½
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4.36
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.44
ON INDIA, T. T.....220½
On Demand.....221
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T.....72
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

14th October, 1890.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain, last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	30.12	40	...	...	1	b	...
Tokyo	29.96	...	...	SW	2	...	...
Nagasaki	30.06	...	...	N	1	...	...
Shanghai	30.22	66	68	NNE	4	b	...[1]
Foochow	30.14	78	46	NE	5	c	...
Amoy	30.06	84	54	NE	4	b	...
Swatow	30.04	77	...	ESE	4	c	...
Hongkong	30.02	78	78	E	3	o	...[2]
Victoria Peak	...	...	...	E	5	...	...[1]
Canton	30.00	87	72	E	1	c	...
Macao	30.02	80	82	E	2	b	...
Holhow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	29.94	82	77	E	5	c	...
Anping	29.90	85	...	...	3	c	...
Bolinao	29.82	84	83	NNW	2	c	...
Cape St. James	.....	...	...	SE	...	o d	...

15th October, 1890.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level and 32° Fah.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Wladivostock	30.24	43	65	NW	1	b	...
Tokyo	30.00	...	...	NE	2	...	...
Nagasaki	30.27	...	...	N	3	...	...
Shanghai	30.23	64	72	NE	3	c	...
Foochow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amoy	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swatow	29.15	74	...	ENE	5	b	...
Hongkong	30.23	79	70	E	4	c	...
Victoria Peak	.....	...	...	E	4	...	...
Canton	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macao	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holhow	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haiphong	30.04	76	...	E	4	c	...
Anping	30.01	75	...	NE	3	c	...
Bolinao	29.88	85	76	ESE	2	c	0.01
Cape St. James	.....	...	...	NE	2	b	...

At 10.24 a.m. directions were issued to take down the Red Ball. Barometer rising except at Cape St. James. Gradients steep for north-east winds. Weather cool, cloudy and dry. (Issued at 10.35 a.m.)

1—Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths. 2—Temperature in the shade in degrees, Fahrenheit. 3—Humidity in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100. 4—Direction of the wind to two points. 5—Force of the wind according to Beaufort scale. 6—State of the weather, *b* Blue sky, *c* Detached clouds, *d* Drizzling rain, *f* Fog, *g* Gloomy, *h* Hail, *l* Lightning, *o* Overcast, *p* Passing showers, *q* Squally, *r* Rain, *s* Snow, *t* Thunder, *v* Visibility, *w* Dew *wet*. 7—Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOSSOR.

Hongkong Observatory, 15th October, 1890.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falconer & Co.'s Register.

To-day.

Barometer—9 a.m. 30.23
Barometer—2 p.m. 30.08
Barometer—4 p.m. 30.08
Thermometer—9 a.m. 76
Thermometer—2 p.m. 78
Thermometer—4 p.m. 77
Thermometer—9 a.m. (Wet bulb) 72
Thermometer—2 p.m. (Wet bulb) 72
Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb) 72
Thermometer—Maximum 79
Thermometer—Minimum (over night) 73

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

AIRLIE, British steamer, W. Ellis, 11th Oct.,—Sydney 15th Sept., Townsville 24th, Cooktown 25th, Thursday Island 27th, and Port Darwin and Oct., General.—Russell & Co.

ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygom, 13th October,—Touron 10th October, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 13th Oct.,—Yokohama 4th October, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

BOKHARA, British steamer, 1,696, P. W. Case, 14th October,—Shanghai 11th October, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CHINGTU, British steamer, 1,459, A. Hunt, 14th October,—Foochow 12th October, General. —Butterfield & Swire.

CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German steamer, 797, Clausen, 11th Oct.,—Saigon 30th Sept., Ice.—Melchers & Co.

CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,057, F. W. Phillips, 15th October,—Bangkok 8th Oct., General. —Yuen Fat Hong.

CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 13th Oct.,—Haiphong 10th October, General.—A. R. Marty.

DAPHNE, German steamer, 1,350, T. Voss, 11th October,—Kobe 5th October, General.—Siemssen & Co.

DARDANUS, British steamer, 1,507, T. Purdy, 14th October,—Liverpool 30th August, and Singapore 7th October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 12th Oct.,—Saigon 6th October, Rice.—E. Schellhass & Co.

EDENDALE, British steamer, 1,566, R. Humphrey, 15th October,—Kutchinotzu 10th Oct., Coal. —Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

FALKENBURG, German steamer, 988, H. Frerichs, 14th October,—Saigon 8th Oct., Rice and Paddy.—Melchers & Co.

GLAMORGANSHIRE, British steamer, 1,843, Davies, 13th October,—Singapore 6th Oct., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

HAILOONG, British steamer, 783, F. D. Goddard, 14th October,—Tamsui 9th October, Amoy 12th, and Swatow 13th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 14th October,—Foochow 12th Oct., and Amoy 13th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

JOHANN, German steamer, 428, F. Binge, 5th October,—Pakhoi 30th Sept., and Holhow 2nd Oct., General.—Wieler & Co.

KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, 9th October,—Bangkok 27th Sept., and Koh-si-chang 29th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

KUTSANG, British str., 1,495, W. O. M. Young, 11th October,—Calcutta 24th Sept., Penang 30th, and Singapore 4th October, General. —Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KAISOW, British steamer, 1,934, G. L. Castle, 14th October,—Liverpool 5th Sept., and Singapore 8th October, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

LANCELOT, British steamer, 1,564, T. Thomas, 11th October,—Java 5th October, Sugar.—Melchers & Co.

MIIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,083, F. J. Sommer, 12th October,—Sourabaya and Samarang, 29th Sept., Sugar, &c.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.

MOUNT HEBRON, British steamer, 1,668, Ellicott, 19th August,—Haiphong 12th August, Ballast.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

NAMKIANG, British steamer, 999, Wooldridge, 13th October,—Singapore 5th Oct., General. —Ban Moh.

PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, J. Jenkins, 12th October,—Bangkok 26th Sept., Rice.—Hop Hing Hong.

PEKING, German steamer, 954, F. Schultz, 14th October,—Whampoa 14th October, General. —Siemssen & Co.

PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 10th Oct.,—Bangkok 2nd October, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

PICCIOLA, German steamer, 875, Th. Nissen, 19th Sept.,—Kobe 11th Sept., Coals.—Melchers & Co.

PRESTO, German steamer, 655, G. Jessen, 14th October,—Pakhoi, and Holhow 12th Oct., General.—Siemssen & Co.

RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, James Mooney, 4th Oct.,—Kutchinotzu 28th Sept., Coals.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

SIAM, British steamer, 992, John M. Tulloch, 12th October,—Bangkok 4th October, Rice. —Chin Seng Hong.

TAICHEONG, German steamer, 828, P. Duhme, 27th Sept.,—Saigon 24th Sept., Rice.—Meyer & Co.

TAILEE, German steamer, 828, Calender, 14th October,—Singapore 8th October, General. —Bun Hin Chan.

THIBET, British steamer, 1,676, W. L. Brown, 12th October,—Bombay 24th Sept., and Singapore 5th October, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

WOOSUNG, British steamer, 1,109, Harris, 15th October,—Whampoa 15th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 464, Westergaard, 8th October,—Hamburg 4th June, General.—Carlowitz & Co.

ALTENA, British bark, 399, T. Munro, 27th Sept.,—Albany 8th August, Sandalwood.—Order.

ADAM W. SPIES, American bark, 1,171, A. D. Field, 14th October,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 15th August, Coal.—Order.

ANNIE STAFFORD, British bark, 1,297, Chas. S. Robinson, 20th July,—New York 2nd March, Petroleum.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

CHARON WATTANA, Siamese bark, 656, W. L. Cain, 1st Sept.,—Wah Hin 13th August, Timber and Sapanwood.—Captain.

COMET, German ship, 1,083, R. Krippner, 27th Sept.,—Cardiff 19th May, Coal.—Order.

CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,592, P. R. Fingley 4th Sept.,—New York 28th April, Parafine. —Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GEORGE SKOLFIELD, American ship, 1,276, A. S. Dunning, 11th July,—New York 7th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

JACOB E. RIDGWAY, American ship, 1,720, A. Call, 21st Sept.,—New York 17th May, Kerosene Oil.—W. Hewett & Co.

J. D. BISCHOFF, German ship, 1,808, H. Meyer, 7th August,—Cardiff 3rd April, Coals.—Order.

NICOYA, British bark, 594, B. Johnson, 15th October,—Albany 13th August, Sandalwood. —Captain.

OSAKA, British bark, 517, Jones, 2nd Sept.,—Cebu 14th August, Sugar.—Wieler & Co.

RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, Geo. A. Freeman, 22nd June,—New York 19th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.

SARA MERSEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Muniatgin, 4th July,—Saigon 27th June, Rice.—Captain.

SINTRAM, American ship, 1,590, Woodside, 20th August,—Russell & Co.

TARAPACA, British bark, 495, H. Kennett, 11th Sept.,—Sandakan 25th August, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

THERMOPYLÆ, British ship, 948, W. Wilson, 14th October,—Singapore 30th September, General.—Russell & Co.

WARRATAH, British schooner, 202, Krause, 13th October,—Amoy 12th October, Ballast.—Wieler & Co.

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, in the city of Victoria, Hongkong.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2667. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1890. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th inst., at the Cathedral, Hongkong, by the Rev. Douglas Hamilton, Acting Military Chaplain, Captain F. T. CLAYTON, D.A.A.G., to IDA MACKENZIE RYRIE, the youngest daughter of the Hon. P. Ryrie.

At the German Chapel, Hongkong, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. Chalmers, London Mission, JAMES MACDONALD, Junr., Engineer, I.M.C., to ELIZA, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Riddock, Engineer, Hongkong.

DEATHS.

At Kobe, on the 4th October, the wife of EDWARD A. ST. CLAIR SMITH.

At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 11th inst., GEORGE RENNIE STEWART, commission agent, aged 42 years.

On Monday, the 13th instant, at her residence No. 1, Belvedere, Bonham Road, BLANCHE MARGUERITE, the beloved wife of Wm. E. Dougherty, aged 27.

Sydney and New Zealand papers please copy.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT,

ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1890.

THE PUNJOM MYSTERY.

MR. H. M. BECHER, manager of the Punjom and Dua Samantan Mining Co., Ld., arrived here from Singapore on the 14th inst. This gentleman's arrival will be gladly welcomed by the general body of shareholders, and as the Directors are perfectly well aware of the strong feeling that exists regarding the "Punjom mystery," a wise discretion will be exercised in convening a public meeting with as little delay as possible. We have no intention at present of critically dealing with the details of the Company's working since Mr. BECHER took over the reins of management; but considering the several so-called expert reports that have been supplied regarding the mines and their prospects, the many and varied statements officially made by the Board of Directors, the eminently unsatisfactory negotiations in London and elsewhere, and the utter collapse in the market value of the Co.'s scrip, we feel justified in forcibly directing the attention of the Board to the very serious state of affairs now existing. What explanations that are likely to satisfy the long-suffering and confiding shareholders Mr. BECHER or the Board of Directors may be in a position to offer, we have no means of knowing; but if the summary of the Company's latest prospects, published in our issue of the 2nd inst., is even approximately accurate, the situation, so far as the Directors and their Manager are concerned, is certainly not to be envied. To obviate probable misunderstandings between the Board and the shareholders when the meeting takes place, the best course would be for Mr. BECHER to draw out a fully detailed report of the proceedings he took part in during his lengthy sojourn in London, and of the Company's actual condition and prospects, and this report, with any additions the Directors might see fit to make, should be distributed amongst the shareholders. It cannot be too clearly understood that the time has arrived when the truth about the Punjom Company and its management must be plainly told, irrespective of any private feelings or personal considerations that may be involved.

THE PRAYA RECLAMATION SCHEME.

THE CITY HALL GRANT.

At the Supreme Court yesterday morning, Sir James Russell, Chief Justice, and Mr. Fielding Clarke, Puisne Judge, sitting in Appellate Jurisdiction, heard an *ex parte* application in the case *Phinsas Ryrie* v. *The Attorney-General*, made by Mr. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Mossop).

Mr. Francis said that the application was made in a suit brought by the Hon. P. Ryrie against the Attorney-General of Hongkong under the provisions of chap 14, section 83, of the Code, which made the Attorney-General defendant on behalf of the Colony, and was for an interim injunction, but the remedy sought in the suit, of course, was a perpetual injunction. The suit was brought by Mr. Ryrie, who was the sole survivor of the three trustees to whom the plot of land on which the City Hall is erected was granted. Mr. Ryrie's affidavit was to the effect that by an indenture made on the 6th March 1866 between H. M. the Queen and Mr. A. Turing, Mr. J. Mc Dowell, and himself, her Majesty granted the land in question, in all 28,000 feet, being registered as Marine Lot 82, with the usual reservation of re-occupation by the Government if required for their purposes, on fair compensation for the building thereon being given. The term of demise was 999 years, at a yearly rent of $5. The land was situated about fifty yards from the sea, being only separated by the Praya and sea-wall, and had always been accessible from the sea. The Government of Hongkong had recently, with her Majesty's consent, determined to fill up the harbor along the boundary, to a distance of 250 yards, and convert the present Praya into an inland street, so depriving the owners of the lot of their right of access granted by the lease, to the derogation of that grant. To that end work was now going on, and in a short time the plaintiffs would be deprived of their privileges as Marine Lot holders. The application, therefore, (continued Mr. Francis) was for an interim injunction to restrain the Crown from continuing such work. Her Majesty, by a certain instrument, granted to the trustees—

Mr. Fielding Clarke pointed out that nothing had been shown so far that there were trustees.

Mr. Francis admitted that it did not appear on the face of the lease, but there were trustees, nevertheless. The grant was made to three persons, their administrators, executors, etc., jointly, of whom Mr. Ryrie alone survived, and the title was therefore vested in him. They were really the trustees of the City Hall as a public place; but that question could be elucidated hereafter.

Mr. Fielding Clarke thought it a material point in the application.

Mr. Francis urged that whether they were trustees or not they held the title to the land, and it was their duty, or that of the remaining one, to enforce the rights granted to them. Mr. Ryrie was the trustee for the subscribers to the City Hall—the large number of beneficiary subscribers—and was seeking to enforce their rights, as they had no legal standing individually. It was simply an action by a lessee against a lessor, and the beneficiary subscribers had to act through Mr. Ryrie, as there was no mention of them in the grant. Out of respect to the Crown they did not ask for an absolute injunction, but for a rule *nisi*.—He then read the lease, according to which the grantees had to pay $14,000, the cost of removing the Harbour Office from that site and erecting it on its present one, in consideration of getting the Marine Lot granted for the purposes of a City Hall. It would be a matter of evidence to shew what constituted a Marine Lot, but it was generally understood to be as set out in all Crown leases, which distinguished Marine from Inland Lots, the former being sold at a much higher premium and Crown rent. The thing which the Government intended to grant, and the lessees took, was a lot that was washed by the sea, or at any rate had no buildings between it and the sea. That having been granted, it was out of the power of the Crown to take away from the grant anything, except, as specially reserved, what might be required for public purposes, in which case three months' notice had to be given, together with full compensation as assessed by the Surveyor-General. Otherwise nothing could be done to alter the character of the land during their tenancy of the lease. Their complaint was that the lot was about to be entirely deprived of its character as a Marine Lot, and its right of access to the sea, as possessed since 1866, taken away in a great part. The work of reclamation was now in progress, and it was a matter of public notoriety that steps were being taken to fill in the frontage. That, he submitted, was *ultra vires*—her Majesty could not take away with one hand what she had given with the other. Even if this land were in England her Majesty, in her legislative capacity, could not take away by proclamation, charter, or in any other way, what she had once given; Parliament, which was supreme over even the Queen, could revoke her acts, but she could not re-take, in her legislative capacity, that which she had granted in her executive capacity, nor could she do so by delegation. The powers of the Legislative Council here were purely delegated powers, limited strictly to making laws for the peace and good government of the Colony, and such acts as this deprivation of rights were not consistent with those objects.

Mr. Fielding Clarke—Cannot she take it by virtue of an Ordinance of compensation?

Mr. Francis submitted that she could not do so by any act of the local Legislature, because public rights were already protected by the clause in the grant. Otherwise the Crown could only re-possess themselves of the land on the ground that it was improperly used, or that the grant was invalid. He knew of no authority whereby the Crown could revoke a grant otherwise. A private lessor could not deprive a lessee of any rights, once demised, and the Crown had no greater power.

Sir James Russell—Looking at Ordinance 16 of 1889, was no application made to the plaintiff to join in the scheme?

Mr. Francis admitted that there was, but it was distinctly refused. In the first place the Government, under that Ordinance, issued and published the plans of the scheme, shewing the disposition of the different lots, and colored the lots that were to be in front of the City Hall as Government land, and in response to the question why the City Hall site was to be deprived of its rights as a Marine Lot the Government said that it was not a Marine Lot, and had no rights whatever. They had been distinctly told that they were outside the Ordinance; although the attention of the Government had been specially called to the fact that the rights of the grantees had been disregarded they refused to recognise their rights over the Praya at all. The Colonial Secretary wrote that they had no rights beyond the limits fixed in the lease. He (Mr. Francis) contended that Ordinance 16 of 1889 was entirely beyond the power of the local Legislature as delegated by her Majesty, and was such an Ordinance as would never have been passed by the Imperial Parliament (here their lordships exchanged inscrutable smiles) as it declared, without any inquiry, that all the rights, or supposed rights, belonging to Crown or other lease-holders, to the use and possession of any fore-shore, embankment, pier, etc., etc., were "hereby declared to be absolutely extinguished and determined," and set out in a proviso the compensation to be given to persons so dispossessed, subject to the absolute discretion of the Governor to give or withhold such compensation, or to assess the value of the privilege so determined as he liked. How such an Ordinance ever came to be passed he could not tell, but he submitted that it was bad in the very essence of it, and altogether beyond the province of the Legislative Council to pass, confiscating, as it did, private rights to property—it was even beyond the power of her Majesty to delegate such power to any body.

Mr. Fielding Clarke—Have you any cases on the question of the *ultra vires* of local legislation?

Mr. Francis [illegible] could find none. Having [illegible] rights of his client [illegible]

Sir James R[illegible] had of [illegible] that the land [illegible]

Mr. Francis [illegible] commodation [illegible]

Sir James [illegible] grant the [illegible] all sides by [illegible]

Mr. Franc[illegible] was described [illegible] implied that it [illegible]

Mr. Fielding [illegible] plaintiff had su[illegible]

Mr. Francis Re[illegible] the threatened loss of [illegible] the consequent deterioration in the value of the land by the removal of its [illegible] to the sea. The plaintiff sought a perpetual injunction, but could not recover damages.

Sir James Russell said that they would adjourn the matter, in order that evidence might be put before them shewing what constituted a Marine Lot.

The matter was then adjourned for a week.

SHOOTING MATCH.

The Garrison Shooting Club opened their season on Saturday last with a match, *Married* v. *Single*, under the usual conditions. The Benedicks, captained by Sergt.-Major Meredith, won, the Bachelors, led by Q.M.S. Williams, running them very close, however. Marriage isn't altogether a failure, it seems! The scores were:—

SINGLE.

Q.M.S. Williams	70
H.S.M. Merson	84
C.S. Adams	88
B.S.M. Lee	83
Q.M.S. Hill	87
Q.M.S. Ball	78
Sergeant Pearse	63
Sergeant Antrobus	59
Mr. Dunn	66
Sergeant Reynolds	58
	739

MARRIED.

Q.S.M. Meredith	81
S.C. Watson	87
Q.M.S. Hunt	82
Q.M.S. Bremner	84
Q.M.S. Hogg	76
Q.M.S. Wareham	82
Corporal Martin	70
Serrean't Walker	62
Sergeant Ormsyde	54
Sergeant Shields	64
	740

THE TAXATION OF CHINESE OPIUM.

The Shanghai *Mercury* translates the following from a native contemporary of the 8th inst.:—An Imperial edict has been issued on the subject of opium in consequence of a long communication received by the Throne from the Tsung-li Yamên. After perusing the memorial, his Majesty handed it over to the Board of Revenue for further consideration, and requested that body to make any suggestions they thought fit regarding the collection of duty on the native drug, which the Board did, and the memorial of the Tsung-li Yamên then received the Imperial sanction. The memorial in question was to the following effect:—"Opium originally was imported into China from foreign countries, the payments being made in bullion, and the money spent on this article flowed out of China like water into the coffers of other nations, and there was no means of checking the fearful expenditure. Of recent years, however, it has been noticed that the poppy is extensively grown here, particularly in such places as He-lun-kiang, Sinkin, and Kirin, and the officials in those districts duly sent information of the fact to the proper quarters. In course of time the culture of the drug was developed, and now it is a general industry. But there has always been a great difficulty in the levying of the duty on the drug, and therefore Governors of provinces and other officials are notified that they must watch the matter closely, and send up proper accounts of the amount of duty collected in their respective districts. This account is to be separate from the general accounts, and the officials are also to send in suggestions as to the best means of collecting the duty, and they are allowed three months in which to do so. Two modes suggested by Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of Customs, are regarded as particularly valuable. His proposals, the principal of which is that native opium should be divided into classes, like the foreign drug, are forwarded to the various officials for their consideration along with the edict."

Upon receipt of the document the Viceroy Chang Chi-tung at once proceeded to carry out the measures contained therein, and after consultation with his peers in the Hupeh province he decided upon the employment of the following method, and issued, in conjunction with Governor Tang, a proclamation as following "Native opium is principally from Yünnan, Szechuen, Kweichow, and Shensi, of which provinces Szechuen produces the greatest quantity. In former years the duty was fixed at Tls. 30 per picul, but recently this has been considered a high rate, and various officers entrusted with the collection have been in the habit of demanding only a few taels per picul, but there is always more or less evading going on of even this small duty. Since the receipt, however, of the Imperial mandate that the duty should be raised, and of Sir Robert Hart's proposal that it should be the same as on foreign opium, namely, Tls 110 per picul, we have decided that Tls. 30 per picul shall be collected along with Tls. 4.70 extra for losses and short weight of sycee, which rate we have settled after mature consideration and careful observation."

This proclamation has been sent to the merchants of Hankow, who have promised to abide by its enactments, and it will shortly be put in force generally. A deputy Taotai and a captain will proceed with a sufficient number of soldiers, to all the most important stations and take the necessary steps to collect the duty and prevent smuggling. The head office will be at Ichang, where all the packages of native opium will receive the official stamp, after payment of the proper duty. These packages can then be carried to every part of the province for purpose of trade, and will be subject to no further interference or taxation whatever on the part of the opium searchers or soldiers detailed to prevent smuggling. Any smugglers detected will be severely dealt with, and the opium confiscated, half the value of it going to the people to whom the seizure is due, and half to the Government. Any opium going about the country in packages without the Ichang stamp will be considered contraband. Chang Chi-tung enjoins upon the officials of Hupeh and the neighbouring provinces that it is their duty to support him in his efforts to carry out the Imperial commands in this matter, and to prevent extortion of other improper practices. He says that, as he knows the people are not very rich, he only imposes the rate of Tls. 30 per picul instead of the rate suggested by Sir Robert Hart, and any one attempting to evade payment of this duty will be severely punished.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next exhibition by the Hongkong Sketching Club will be held in the City Hall on the 21st.

THE Foochow *Echo* reports another rise in the price of rice, which is now dearer by some eighty cents a picul.

THE long overdue Bangkok liner *Tongshan* (Captain Young) is expected here to-day from Hoihow, into which port she called to coal after encountering a succession of heavy gales and a typhoon. A telegram was received by the local agents yesterday, from the captain, reporting "all well, 19 days out."

H.M.S. *Wanderer* is expected at Shanghai this week from Japan.

A SEAMAN on the British ship *Constance* fell down the hold on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and broke several ribs.

THE Amoy "sports" have subscribed for 14 griffins this season, and racing in Amoy promises to be very good at the next meeting.

OWING to the continued drought, the authorities at Foochow are offering prayers for rain, and from the 8th to 10th inst., pig slaughtering was totally prohibited.

THE steamship *Anshin Maru* was put up at public auction at Shanghai on the 8th inst., but was not sold, the reserve price not being reached. The highest bid made was taels 27,000.

THE appointment of Mr. Thomas Henderson Whitehead to be an unofficial member of the Hongkong Legislative Council *vice* Mr. A. P. MacEwen, resigned, is officially gazetted.

THE Queen-Dowager of Korea, who died some two months' ago at the age of four-score years and two, was to be buried at the ancestral tombs near Seoul on the 14th inst., with great oriental pomp and ceremony.

ACCORDING to the Manila journals, the damage done in the Philippines by the recent typhoon and floods amounts to not less than two million dollars. Whole estates of sugar, hemp, etc., have been destroyed, and there is considerable distress.

AT a meeting of shareholders in the Borapat Railway—the first project of the kind yet started in Siam—held in Bangkok last month, it was stated that the undertaking was ready to be proceeded with, and a large portion of the capital subscribed.

ACCORDING to the *N. C. Daily News* the steamship *Anshin Maru* was purchased at public auction in Shanghai on the morning of the 8th inst. by Messrs. Farnham & Co. for taels 27,000. Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn & Co. were the auctioneers.

WE learn that the steamer *Tongshan*, 19 days out from Bangkok, put into Touron after the gale a fortnight ago, and left a day or two ago for this port. As she would encounter the recent "blow" she is supposed to have gone to Hoihow to re-coal, which, as all the fuel there has been exhausted, means considerable delay.

THE steamer *Cass*, from Shanghai, in crossing the bar at Tamsui on Sunday afternoon, the 5th inst., a high sea running at the time, lost a Chinese steward, who was washed overboard. The body was found the following morning. Such heavy weather, says the *Amoy Times*, has not been known at Tamsui, it is said, for the last fourteen years.

THE Singapore *Free Press* of October 6th says:—The crew of the British ship *Earl of Zetland* came ashore yesterday in a body, and decline to go back. They assert that they have been aboard eleven months without a day's leave, and further they demand that their former mate be given charge of the vessel, instead of the man who was appointed captain.

THOSE who have seen that Archimedean lever the *Amoy Gazette* will understand to what a fever-heat journalism is getting at Koolangsoo when we have to announce a new venture there, styled the *Amoy Times and Mercantile Gazette*. It is a hardy-looking little weekly, though that sounds paradoxical, and the price, 30 cents a copy, brings it within the reach of any millionaire.

ARTHUR Hollier, who forged the signature of the Chief Clerk of the Public Works Department last month, with a view to obtaining board and lodging at the Marine Hotel, was brought before Mr. Wise at the Police Court on the 14th inst., when the case was re-heard, by direction of the Acting-Attorney General. It resulted in a sentence of three months' hard labour in H. M. Gaol.

WE learn from Macao that an attempt to establish a *depôt* at that port for Chinese coolies, in connection with the emigration enterprise of the Compañia Mexicana-Asiatica, has not found favour with the Portuguese authorities. We await further particulars regarding what appears to be a determined effort to revive the infamous *barracoons* of twenty years ago in spite of public opinion.

A SAILING vessel belonging to Messrs. Bun Hin & Co., of Singapore, left that port some four months ago for Tamsui, with a cargo of timber for the Governor of Formosa, and has not been seen or heard of since. It is feared that the vessel has been lost with all hands. A large junk also left Singapore about the same time with a similar cargo for Tamsui, and arrived there safely within two months.

THE latest addition to the "Rooskie Dobrovolnoe Flot," the steamer *Kostroma*, left her moorings at West Point—where she has been discharging about 1,000 tons of general cargo during the past 48 hours—at 8 a.m. on the 11th inst. and continued her journey towards the enchanting land of exiles—Russian Siberia. In her lower hold she carries a large quantity of munitions of war and commissariat stores for the Far Eastern legions of the Tsar of all the Russias. Pity they couldn't put Popow on board.

THE claim by the Shanghai Tug Boat Association against the underwriters of the steamer *Paoching*, which vessel was burnt on the Yangtze on May 29th last, has, says the *N. C. Daily News*, lately been settled by the payment of Tls. 750. The amount claimed was Tls. 2,000. The underwriters, it will be remembered, sent a representative in the *Fuhlee* to bring in the hull, but it was found to be already in possession of the *Rocket*, by which tug it was brought to Shanghai as a derelict.

THEY keep on having their "little affairs" at daylight on the turf down Tonquin way, and, what is more, they are getting so careless as to even draw "bleed." M. Saintenoy, *administrateur*, went out with M. de Foyard, magistrate, on the 3rd inst. and now the former wears his arm in a sling. Two lieutenants had a turn-up next morning, and one was twice slightly wounded. The *Progrès de Saïgon* says there are more *affaires d'honneur* in the air. What a sanguinary creature it is, to be sure.

THE Model Settlement is to be congratulated. The Gorski family, well known in connection with the recent criminal prosecution of Mr. Syed Mahomed Alsagoff in Singapore, intend to settle in Shanghai, their passage money being defrayed by the Government of the Straits Settlements.

THERE is a further rise in the Bangkok and Saigon freight rates. Thirty-one cents per picul, for rice, is now the lowest figure at which charters can be fixed; while the Saigon rate is steady at eighteen cents. Several steamers are loading rice at Wuhu and Chinkiang for Canton, owing to the drought prevailing in the Kwang Tung province.

AT a Naval Court held at Hanoi on the 27th ult., a French corporal and seven soldiers belonging to the 2nd battalion d'Afrique were tried by court martial for deserting their post on the frontier at Lang-son, and attempting to enlist in the Chinese service, in May last. One of their number told them that there was a standing offer of $586 and a rank in the army of the enemy, if they deserted with their arms and they accordingly crossed the frontier and sent an application for enlistment to Colonel Quan, who accepted them, but they were recaptured by French troops next day. The Court condemned the corporal to death, and the others to various short terms of imprisonment.

REFERRING to the depredations of a dog in the neighbourhood of Lah-kee-tah, Kulangsu, which is creating havoc among the fowls and ducks belong to the Chinese residents there, our new Amoy contemporary says there is a doubt about the animal belonging to the signalman at the flagstaff. The wonk by all accounts is "nobody's dog." Whether this is true or not, it is a known fact that, between the signalman and the dog a kind of friendship exists. The signalman feasts upon the spoil purloined by the dog, so we are told. An attempt was made the other day by some Chinese to kill the animal, but the signalman interfered and pleaded for its life, alleging that his sumptuous and cheap mode of living would be at an end should it be destroyed.

EARLY this year political exigencies necessitated the recall of Admiral Teixeira da Silva, after he had governed Macao for a few months. The same exigencies, shortly afterwards, conferred the post on Senhor Custodia de Borja, a fierce-looking little Portuguese then commanding the gunboat *Tejo*. He deferred accepting the rank until he had put in his full time as captain, which period expired on Saturday, and in the meantime Col. Ferreira administered the Government of the colony. The English mail to-day (14th inst.) brought the papers accrediting Sr. de Borja as Governor of Macao and Timor, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of H. M. the King of Portugal to China, Japan, and Siam, and that worthy official will take office on Thursday afternoon, with much pomp. He is a Tory, if politics are of any consequence in the Dead City.

A SHANSI correspondent to our Tientsin contemporary says:—It is almost lamentable to find how ignorant even the best educated Chinese are, as to the true relations existing between China and foreign countries. One of the highest-grade teachers in the province recently asked me how it was that France and England, and the United States, which formerly paid tribute to China, had of late years refused to do so. A gentleman, to whom I loaned a copy of "records of foreign travel" frankly told me that the authorities fostered ignorance of foreign countries. He also stated that the writer of the book was dismissed from office by T'ung-chih for publishing so rosy an account of what he had seen and heard in the lands of the great West. I do not know how true the latter statement may prove to be. Among the pictures in high demand at New Year time is one representing the total destruction of the French Fleet by the Chinese.

REFERRING to Sir "Gush" Bowen's twaddling memoirs, the *Sydney Bulletin* says there is one well-authenticated story which Bowen does *not* tell his readers. When the Civil Service of Victoria was being decimated by Graham Berry under his authority, the socially astute and courtly gentleman with the wicked eyes, who then held the office of Chief Commissioner of Police, received an early intimation from a Melbourne Club friend that his name was on the list of the doomed. Early next morning he presented himself at Government House and, having been received by Sir George with the usual blarney, proceeded to state his business. The effect of it was that unless his name was immediately removed from the black-list, he would publish a lively chronicle of his Excellency's after-office-hours amusements in Melbourne. The Commissioner retained his post." There is another gubernatorial reminiscence in which a gardener and a horse-whip played prominent parts (in connection with a woman, of course) which does not appear in Sir George's book.

THE body of old Tom Carter, the big West Indian negro who has been so familiar a figure in this Colony for the past 30 years, was, we regret to learn, found floating in the harbour this morning (Oct. 14th). Tom was last seen alive at the Marine Hotel, Praya West, last Sunday night at about 10.30 p.m., when he was walking in an easterly direction. The night was a very boisterous one, the seas breaking clean over the Praya, and by some means or other the poor old chap fell into the harbour and, as is now known, was drowned. Tom's profession was that of a ship-wright, and for some years past he picked up a precarious living by doing odd jobs, such as caulking and planing, on board sailing ships in port. The keen competition to which he was subjected in his line of business by the Chinese, especially of late years, reduced him to sad straits, and he lived chiefly upon charity during the last three years of his life. Blessed with a robust constitution and fine muscular body, this waif from one of the Indies was often of great assistance to the Police and Fire Brigades, being foremost in backing up the officers of the law at all hazard. Many are the acts of gallantry which the police and firemen tell of the plucky old man, not the least amongst which was his fierce personal onslaught against upwards of 150 Russian men-of-war's men who were indulging in a free fight with the police, in Queen's Road West, some eight years ago. Seizing a constable's truncheon, Tom launched in, and in the space of ten short minutes had the Rooskies in full flight, while his weapon, which he kept ever after as a trophy, bore stains of gore that proved conclusively how heavily the nigger's hand had fallen upon the rank and file of the Philistines. Thomas was admittedly anything but a Good Templar, but for all that the general public can but look askance upon those who, knowing of his public services and indigent circumstances, allowed him to virtually beg from door to door. "Poor old Tom has gone to rest" at the ripe age of 58.

THE *Straits Times* of the 7th inst. says:—"A correspondent who has been travelling through certain little traversed districts of inland Pahang sends accounts of rumours of an intended great assemblage of armed Malays, and of a probable rising when the Kuala closes. There were rumours of the same kind last year; nothing happened then nor does it seem likely that anything will happen now."

ALL the Chinese who have spoken to me on the subject, says the Shansi correspondent of the *Chinese Times*, seem to be well pleased to have T'ai-yuen Fu and P'ing-yao connected with the coast by telegraph. It is probable that railways, if introduced by the Government, would soon be welcomed by many of the people of the province. The Shansi people have a wonderful power of overcoming their fears about "Fêng-shui" when they find "there's money in it."

A GOOD deal of interest is evinced, especially in shipping circles, over the pending Conference between delegates of the local Mercantile Marine Officers' Association and the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, which comes off on Friday next at 4 p.m., when it is expected that the much-vexed question of Sunday labour will be practically dealt with. The Chinese, as might be expected, take deep interest in the movement; the native Press has taken the matter up and generally support the proposed reform. As far as we can gather the Chinese community, from the wealthy merchant down to the menial coolie, are prepared to insist on enjoying the privilege of one day's rest in seven. That the Chinese, as a whole, are now strongly in favour of Sunday observance here there would seem to be no doubt whatever, and as they are perfectly justified in their aspirations, they have only to remain united, like the marine officers, to obtain from employers their legitimate rights at no distant date.

THE Singapore Police authorities have decided upon reinforcing the "protectors'" ranks with drafts of picked Chinese constables from Hongkong. The first batch of twenty-five were paraded at the Central Station this morning (13th inst.) before Acting Assistant Superintendent Horspool and Assistant Superintendent Newland, of the Straits Force, the latter having come here to select recruits and take them down to their new sphere of labour. The men picked to-day are by no means novices at "bobby pidgin," having been on special duty here at various times during the past five years; as, for instance, when the cargo-boatmen struck at the time of the Franco-Chinese war and in 1888, also when the Dock "did" Hongkong, etc., etc. Hitherto the Singapore Force has practically excluded Chinese from its ranks, with the exception of a mere handful of detectives and four or five constables. The growth in power, however, of Chinese guilds and secret societies in the Straits has made it desirable that fairly reliable Chinese police should no longer be conspicuous by their absence in our sister colony. These men will get $8 per month, with the usual allowances.

UNDER the heading "A Veteran of the Sea" the *Japan Mail* of the 4th inst. says:—A veritable veteran of the sea, Captain T. A. Christensen, leaves Japan to-day by the P. & O. Company's steamer *Ancona*. Captain Christensen is now in his seventieth year. Fifty-three and a half years of his life were devoted to service at sea, and for thirty-eight years he was a master mariner, during the whole of which long period of command he never lost a ship or a spar, never lost a man overboard, and never had a vessel touch the ground, truly a wonderful record. He came to the East twenty-six years ago (1864) in command of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Corea*, but resigned in Hongkong and returned to England. Four years later (1868) he brought out the steamer *Courier* for Messrs. Walsh, Hall & Co., and commanded her on the Chinese and Siberian coasts for a year and a half, for the purpose of the fur trade. In 1869 he commanded the *Vulcan*, a German steamer belonging to Messrs. Kniffler & Co., and in 1870, having returned to Europe, he took command of the *Princess Royal*, an English steamer chartered by the French Government to run between Marseilles and Algeria. He next commanded the *Crusader*, plying between Glasgow and the Black Sea—the *Crusader*, by the way, is still running and was recently in Yokohama—after which he came (1874) to Japan and, entering the Mitsu Bishi Co.'s service, commanded several ships in succession, the last (*Wakanoura Maru*) for 12½ years. Captain Christensen then passed into the service of the Japan Mail Steamship Company, and lately commanded the *Omi Maru*. Universally popular and highly esteemed by his employers as an officer of exceptional ability, he leaves a record of which any seaman might well be proud. We believe that his present purpose is to settle in Scotland, where we trust that he may enjoy many years of comfort and happiness.

THE 590 ton British barque *Nicoya*, Captain Johnson, which arrived this forenoon (13th instant) from Albany, Australia, loaded with sandalwood and in ballast, reports having encountered three terrific typhoons two of which she was in the centre of for several hours. The first was experienced in lat. 15 deg. north on the 21st September, and raged with terrible force until noon on the 23rd. In this very little damage was done to the ship her head being kept to the wind, under bare poles. The lowest reading of the barometer was 29.20. On the 1st inst. in lat. 18.21 north, a northerly gale set in, with blinding rain squalls. The barometer fell rapidly, and at one o'clock on the 2nd stood at 28 80, when it was blowing a perfect hurricane. Suddenly the wind and sea went down, and those on board were comforted with the knowledge that they were in the centre of the typhoon. Land and sea birds of almost every description and size were hovering about the ship in thousands, availing themselves of every nook and corner on the deck into which to crawl. The vessel remained in the vortex until 4 p.m. on the 3rd when a storm again set in from the north and rapidly increased to a most furious typhoon. The wind now quickly veered from north to west, the barometer standing at 28.°0 until 6 p.m. on the 4th, when it commenced to rise slowly. During the whole of the time from the 3rd morning of the to the evening of the 4th the little ship was most severely tried, being virtually under water most of the time. It is impossible to describes the fury of the elements, the wind driving the sea in a regular spoon drift. On the 12th and 13rd a third typhoon, more furious than the previous two, was experience in lat. 19 45, north, which lasted about 24 hours. Lowest reading of barometer 28 20 during which most of the starboard bulwarks, together with the after binnacle and everything moveable on deck, were washed away. The Captain and crew are very proud of their little ship, and well they may be, for we question very much if some of the steamers which arrived yesterday, fully as much damaged as the *Nicoya*, if put to such a series of severe tests of seaworthiness would have stood it so well as this staunch little barque.

THE *Thermopylæ*, shortly expected from Singapore, has been chartered to proceed from this port to San Francisco.

THE returns of the number of visitors to the City Hall Museum for the week ending Oct. 12th, are:—Europeans, 202; Chinese, 1,730; total, 1,932.

THE unfortunate woman who was so gallantly rescued from a watery grave by Mr. James Sampson a week ago, appeared at the Hall of Justice on the 10th inst. looking quite a new creature. She humbly apologised for the offence of trying to commit suicide and was graciously pardoned by the Magistrate, Mr. A. G. Wise, who issued instructions that funds should be disbursed from the Poor Box for the misguided creature's passage back to Canton.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co. have received a telegram from Manila confirming the report brought by the steamship *Diamante* that "she had seen a steamer which appeared to be the E. & A. steamer *Guthrie*, being towed into Manila as she left." The *Guthrie* reached Manila on the 7th inst. The blades of her proneller are broken off, but as yet no further details can be ascertained. The mails were to be sent on by the first steamer leaving for Hongkong after her arrival, which would probably be the *Nansing*.

WE understand that the joint Committees appointed by the East Borneo, Songei Koyah, and Lamag Planting Companies, are inclined to accept the following terms:—The Companies will sell their estates as going concerns to a Company with a capital of £200,000, of which £100,000 is working capital, for £75,000, in fully paid up £5 deferred shares. It will be observed that there has been some activity in the scrip of these Companies, indicating the belief that better terms may yet be obtained.

POOR old Isaacs, an Armenian Jew, who commissioned Mr. J. Samuels, a broker, to buy five and twenty Shameen Hotel shares for him some three months ago, finding it a poor spec., raised Cain with the latter on the 8th inst., and on adding injury to insult was given in charge of a Sikh constable. Isaac, who was amongst the motley multitude at the Police Court on the 10th, failed to satisfy Mr. Wise of his innocence, and was bound over in one surety of $25 to keep the peace for three calendar months.

AT the meeting of the Singapore Legislative Council on the 2nd inst. the Hon. J. Y. Kennedy, the Planters' representative, gave notice of a motion to apply for a Commission to enquire into the state of labour in the Straits Settlements and Protected Native States, with a view to devising a scheme for encouraging immigration, and thereby supplying the demand for labour. He said that the Indian immigration was decreasing, and it was desired to encourage a better class of Chinese laborers.—It was signified that the Commission would be appointed.

TWO men-of-war have just returned to Java from the coast of Netherlands New Guinea, to punish the natives for the murder of some hunters from the Moluccas who had ventured into their country after paying them for the privilege. The murderers took refuge in the mountains, and a detachment sent from the men-of-war to bring them under could not reach their fastness, owing to the treachery of the guides employed, who abandoned the force in thick jungle. The demonstration, for all that, so cowed the mountaineers that they have since sued for pardon.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety has been felt here during the past week respecting the safety of the "Shan" (Bradley's) steamers *Pakshan* and *Tongshan*, which left Bangkok over a fortnight ago for Hongkong fully loaded with rice. The passage usually takes but seven or eight days, and it was only to-day (11th inst.) that the local agents (the Hop Hing) received telegraphic advices regarding the *Pakshan* (Captain Jenkins) which, they say, is due here from Hoihow to-morrow. It seems that both of them encountered the full force of a typhoon ten days ago, and that the *Pakshan* has succeeded in reaching Hoihow, while her sister-ship is as yet unheard of.

WE are glad to learn that the despatch of the Mercantile Marine Officers addressed to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, in which the former asked that they should be granted an opportunity of discussing important questions relative to the mutual interests of employers and employed, has met with that consideration by the local Chamber which the gravity of the issues involved dictated as highly expedient; and that a Committee of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce will be happy to meet a deputation of Mercantile Marine Officers on Friday the 17th instant, at the City Hall, for the purpose of considering the much vexed question of Sunday labour.

THE three pig-pirates whose acts have been the subject of protracted inquiries by Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court were brought up on the 9th inst., on remand. Lau Fai-ting, a military officer from Chinese Kowloon, appeared in Court to prove that the piracy of the junk *Wing Hop Ying* was committed in Chinese waters, near Chai Wan Chai village. The prisoners were committed to gaol pending orders from the Officer Administering the Government respecting their rendition, a period of 15 days being allowed during which these charming specimens of humanity will have an opportunity of applying to the Supreme Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

A LESSON ON MEMORY.

(By the Hon. Mr. Mitchell-Innes.)

I do not remember.
I cannot remember.
I think you did.
I believe I did say so.
I cannot remember.
I am sorry I cannot remember.
I really cannot remember.
I may have done so.
I cannot remember.
I do not remember.
I really cannot remember.
Hongkong taxpayer.—Then you ought to remember.

FROM reliable Chinese sources we gather that owing to the long-continued drought in the Kwangtung province, especially within a hundred and fifty miles radius of Canton, the autumnal paddy crop prospects are poor in the extreme. This fact has led to a considerable advance in the price of the Chinese staple of life, rice, which has gone up some twenty-five per cent at Canton during the past few days. A rise, too, has taken place in freights from the south, fourteen cents per piful from Saigon having become seventeen, while the Bangkok-Hongkong quotation of 24 cents has now reached thirty, with a strong upward tendency. Rice merchants at Canton (in view of the scarcity which must, they say, prevail during the winter months) have sent large orders for supplies to the south and as a natural consequence there is likely to be a brisk and highly profitable business during the ensuing three months for those concerned in the carrying trade. Until the latter part of December, tonnage is bound to be more or less scarce in the north, the coasters plying between Shanghai and Tientsin having as much as they can do to meet the requirements of their well-established trade. All this looks well for those directly interested in the grain and shipping trades of the Far East, but quite the reverse for the poor consumers.

WE learn from native sources that the troubles in Hoihow have subsided, and commerce has been resumed.

THE Russian transport *Kostroma*, which arrived here on the 9th inst. from Odessa, *via* Singapore, cleared at the Harbour Office for Vladivostock direct, on the 10th. We understand that the *Kostroma* will call at Fusan, in Korea, to coal on the way up; thus avoiding Nagasaki. The Japanese Naval Department has a coal depôt at Fusan where, presumably, this speedy Russian cruiser will replenish her bunkers *en route* to the Rooskie "Gib"—Val-laddie-vostock!

THE E. & A. Co.'s steamship *Airlie*, Captain Ellis, which arrived here on the 11th inst. from Sydney and ports of call, reports that she was delayed for three days at Newcastle, owing to the general strike prevailing there. She met and exchanged signals with the steamship *Pathan*, which reported having passed through a typhoon, in which a part of her bulwarks and boats were carried away. Among the *Airlie's* passengers are Sir Richard Rennie, Chief Justice at Shanghai, and Mr. H. S. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate.

THE *Straits Times* is informed that a new steamship company, which is to be called the India Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., has been started in Singapore by several local and Indian people for the purpose of opening up and furthering the trade between the Straits Settlements and the Coromandel coast. The company has already purchased the well-known Australian liner *Tannadice* for, it is said, the sum of £20,000, and she should have been here at the end of last month; owing to the labour difficulties down south the vessel was unable to get away. However, the *Tannadice* will most probably run on her first trip from Singapore *via* Penang to the Coromandel coast about the end of this month.

ALL golfing records at the Happy Valley got a bad smash-up by Dr. J. A. Lowson in a match against Major Arbuthnot on the 10th instant. The Major was in receipt of half a stroke, but well as he played the Doctor completely ran away from him, and finished the first round in the very low score of 35, composed of—5. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 3. 3., the last four holes in 14 being almost miraculous. In the second round, Dr. Lowson scarcely maintained this high standard, and took 40 to finish, being 6 holes up on the match. The previous record was 38, which the Doctor has on several occasions done the round in; Mr. Mitchell-Innes is also said to have finished in a similar number, but this gentleman's memory is so unreliable that his score has never been generally accepted as a record.

A CORRESPONDENT from Hoihow, writing under date of the 6th instant, informs us that matters are still looking very bad, owing to the recently imposed *lekin* tax. He states that the people of Hainan already find it difficult to maintain themselves, and that any extra tax would be unbearable. On the 2nd and 3rd inst. the Taotai sent the Chin Tai with a large force of soldiers to dispel the people and they fired into the poor half starving defenceless mass of men, women, and children, killing seven or eight outright and severely wounding 15 or 16 others. The Taotai has offered the parents of the unfortunate beings who were killed $65 per head for them. After this he closed the doors of his Yamen and told them to go to the British consul, but that official would have nothing to do with them. The people of Pakhoi are managing the affair with a little more discretion than the Hoihow people. A subscription of $700 has already been raised for the purpose of defraying the expense of legal proceedings which they intend taking. This is a much more sensible way of adjusting the difficulty.

THAT Heaven-sent barrier again! When will the Viceroy of Canton have the good sense to remove that useless relic of the Franco-Chinese *fiasco* by having the sticks, stones, and *debris*, piled up as a barrier in the Canton river, removed once and for all? It is a constant source of annoyance to foreign steamers, and native craft as well. Last night (8th inst.), as the steamship *Powan* was coming down from Canton, the officer of the watch sighted a fleet of junks coming towards the narrow channel in the barrier. It being manifest that a collision with some of them would probably result from an attempt to keep the ship on her course at full speed the engines were stopped, and in patience the huge liner awaited the passage of her puny rivals through the gap. On they came under full sail and with a strong tide; first one, then two then a dozen or so, one after another, many of them getting foul of the *Powan* in the narrow waters. One of them by some means got under the port "guard" of the steamer, and it took considerable time to clear her away. No damage was done to the Canton liner, fortunately, but the annoyance of really needless delay had to be borne, as is usual in such cases, with loss of time and more or less risk. This is not the first, but about the thousandth time that we have called attention to Viceroy Chang's "white elephant." What a pity he couldn't take it with him to Hupeh province, where he now is in all his viceregal glory.

A MOST interesting polo match was played on the 10th inst. at Causeway Bay in the presence of a large number of spectators, including many ladies. The A. & S. Highlanders tackled the Polo Club, and the general, if not altogether unanimous opinion was that the "kilted warriors" had taken on a very large contract. The teams were as follows:—

POLO CLUB.	A. & S. HIGHLANDERS.
Hon. T. H. Whitehead	Major Hannay.
Captain Gardiner	Lieut. Boyd.
Captain Glubb	Lieut. Kirk.
Lieut. Stewart, R.N.	Captain Robinson.

At the first onset the Club had much the best of the game, and after about six minutes' exciting play Mr. Whitehead got a chance, and after a splendid run secured the first goal amidst loud plaudits from the spectators. On resuming, the Club, although somewhat erratic in their play and lacking in their combination, appeared to hold the trump card throughout, and it was a great surprise when the Highlanders (Lieut. Kirk if we mistake not) equalised matters just at the call of time and as darkness was settling over the ground. It was decided, the game being trick and tie, to play five minutes longer, and in the dusk some very lively business ensued—which was not polo—Major Handay, in spite of a couple of nasty falls, the fault of the pony and not of the rider, scoring a goal at the eleventh hour, and thus securing a victory for the Highlanders by two to one. For the Club, Whitehead was conspicuous for his dashing and correct play; he rarely missed a chance and his backing up was worthy of a Scotchman who once knew how to play *shinty*. Steward had, as usual, three or four spare necks up his sleeve, and Capt. Glubb has rarely played a better game. Capt. Gardiner was here, there and everywhere, and considering that the genial Patlander is not quite a feather-weight, his show yesterday was bang up to high-class form. For the winners Major Hannay played a most resolute game, and wherever the ball was, there was Capt. Robinson, who rides well enough to induce a trial for racing honours. Lieut. Kirk is a heavy weight, but he plays in admirable style, and was always at hand when wanted, whilst Lieut. Boyd, who rides, we should say, about 9st., only wants a bit of practice to make him as formidable on the race-course as he already is on the polo ground.

THE German bark *Adolph*, which arrived here from Hamburg *via* Singapore on the 8th inst., reports that after leaving Singapore, when in lat. 14° north long. 115° east she found herself on the outskirts of a typhoon, which necessitated her running to the southward for several days. On the 5th instant the wind moderated and shifting to the nor'ard and eastward she was able to beat up to Hongkong.

IN Edi, a band of Achinese 30 strong have been raising disturbances and harassing the garrison. At Segli, of six Achinese sharpshooters who fell into an ambush, five were killed. In Acheen proper, the Achinese continue to keep the outlying posts under fire. According to a Batavia contemporary, a French mail steamer, the other day, on her way to Singapore had a narrow escape from falling into the hands of Achinese off Pulo Buru, near Olehleh. She stopped there owing to a leak in her engines, and might have fared badly had not one of the blockading squadron come to her rescue. Experiments with training watch-dogs in Acheen for military purposes have failed, from the difficulty of distinguishing between friendly and hostile Achinese.

THE "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

The Police Court this morning (10th inst.) was thronged with the general public, attracted by the case in which John Minhinnett, an overseer in the Public Works Department, summoned Mr. R. Fraser-Smith, editor and proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and G. W. Ward, a member of his staff, with conspiracy in promoting a charge of outrage against the complainant. The presiding magistrate was Mr. A. G. Wise. Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., (instructed by Mr. Mossop) appeared for the complainant, the defendants pleading in their own behalf.

Mr. Francis, in opening the case, said the charge against the defendants was that they conspired together to charge the complainant with having committed the offence of rape. (He then read the law on the subject, according to which to conspire to charge an innocent person with a criminal offence was an indictable offence, without justification). The case was that the defendants consulted and conferred together to take separate and distinct and active steps with a view to causing the complainant to be charged before that Court with rape—probably one of the most serious offences that a man could be charged with, excepting, perhaps, murder. Of course the essence of the offence was that they made that charge without reasonable and probable cause, and the main question for that, or a higher Court, was whether those gentlemen, in acting as they did, had any reasonable cause. The prosecution were prepared to shew—first that the charge was dismissed in that Court, secondly that the defendants had no reasonable or probable cause, and that the evidence they provided in support of the charge was not such as, even if every word was true, would be sufficient in any sense to support the charge. The prosecution proposed to prove, further, that the defendants acted as they did on the simple information given them, without the faintest shadow of an attempt on their part to ascertain for themselves, before they took such a very grave and serious step, whether that information was true, or what was the exact nature or extent of the information itself, by going to original parties; and that up to the very last moment in the proceedings in Court they took no step that any reasonable or sensible man would, if solely actuated by a desire to assist in the administration of justice, to see if the charge were true or false. Of course it was necessary, in support of a charge of conspiracy, to prove that the defendants acted maliciously. The falsity of the charge, and want of reasonable cause, was proof of their malice and personal ill-will towards the complainant.—Mr. Fraser-Smith, at the time the charge was made, was engaged in litigation, being sued by Mr. Minhinnett for the sum of $7,000, which he and Mr. Webber had borrowed from his client, and the greater portion of which, according to Mr. Fraser-Smith's admissions, was due by him; and there were violent contradictions going on, by way of affidavits in the Supreme Court, as to the amount now due. Mr. Fraser-Smith had to pay up all but $1,300, with respect to which litigation was now going on. There were also certain proceedings going on in bankruptcy, in which Mr. Fraser-Smith and Minhinnett were, to a certain extent, coming into collision, and that was at least a very possible reason why Mr. Fraser-Smith should have desired to get Minhinnett out of the Colony, or get him into difficulties, or in some way induce him to abandon the proceedings he was taking in Court. Mr. Ward was in Mr. Fraser-Smith's employ, in connection with the *Hongkong Telegraph*, and one day, in Court, while the bankruptcy proceedings were pending, he used what was, to say the least, very suspicious language to Minhinnett in connection with those proceedings, and, as he (Mr. Francis) took it, threatened that if Minhinnett did not abandon the proceedings against Webber, and was not careful, he would probably find himself in gaol on a serious charge. Mr. Ward repeated that before Mr. MacDonald, of the *China Mail*, saying that he was prepared to charge Minhinnett with rape, and they next found him, according to his own statement, consulting with Mr. Fraser-Smith as to whether he should lay a charge or not, and giving what information he possessed. Mr. Fraser-Smith strongly advised him to do so and himself wrote to Minhinnett giving him notice that such a charge would be brought. Mr. Fraser-Smith also called on the Protector of Chinese, Mr. Mitchell-Innes, and did all he could to induce that official to take up the case. Mr. Ward also went to Major-General Gordon, the head of the Police, and brought the matter before his notice; and then, being ultimately induced or persuaded to do so by Mr. Fraser-Smith, laid the information in which he distinctly charged Minhinnett with rape. (Mr. Francis then read the information). Minhinnett was arrested on that information, and brought before the magistrate on the 15th of September, who, after hearing a quantity of evidence, dismissed the case. As another—though perhaps a trifling—illustration of the feeling that animated Mr. Ward, it would be shewn in evidence that when the proceedings on the first day were over, Mr. Ward, though professedly there as a totally unwilling witness, opposed, in the strongest possible manner, the granting of reasonable bail, and was guilty of a deliberate falsehood to the effect that Minhinnett then had packed up all his clothes to leave the colony immediately. It was utterly false, and when Mr. Ward was asked the source of his information he refused to disclose it; as he had refused to give any information as to the source of his information as to the alleged rape. The prosecution proposed to shew, intentionally at least, if not directly, that in all human probability the first information came to Mr. Ward from Mr. Fraser-Smith; that it was on his instructions, and with a view to his benefit, that Mr. Ward threatened Minhinnett in the Supreme Court; and, of course, it was abundantly clear that it was at his instructions and persuasion, and with his active assistance, that the charge was ultimately brought. That the two were acting together to bring that charge there could be no doubt; whether they did so lawfully or wrongfully had been decided by the magistrate. It was certain that whether it was false or true neither of those gentlemen took any reasonable means whatever to ascertain whether the information was true or not; whether they got it third or fourth hand they did not investigate whether it had any substance at all, neither of them inquired from the only person alleged to have direct knowledge. The main question, of course, was whether on the information they had, and on the very little inquiry they made as to the truth of the facts, they had any reasonable cause for preferring the charge at all. If there was any reasonable proof they were undoubtedly justified; whatever their personal motives might have been with regard to Minhinnett it had very little to do with their combining to bring a true charge. But he urged that they did so without any reasonable grounds or investigation, and purely out of personal malice and ill-will, and, indirectly, for their own advantage.

Mr. Arthur, first clerk of the Magistracy, produced an extract from the records of the Court respecting the charges against John Minhinnett, and the subsequent proceedings in connection therewith. Mr. Ward, he said, laid the information, and signed it, but witness wrote it. The case was tried before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse.

Cross-examined—Major-General Gordon was present when the information was laid. He said if there was any difficulty in getting a warrant he would apprehend the man without one. Mr. Ward at first hesitated to make the charge, and General Gordon then said that the police would prosecute.

Re-examined—Mr. Ward only hesitated about the words "I charge." He was not reluctant to lay the information.

To his Worship—General Gordon pressed Mr. Ward to lay the information. Mr. Ward hesitated as to having the words "I charge" written over his signature.

Foo Kum-sing, an interpreter of the Court, proved Mr. Ward's signature to the depositions.

Mr. Francis then read from a certified copy of Mr. Ward's evidence, taken down at the second day's hearing of the case Regina *v.* John Minhinnett.

Major-General Gordon said he was Acting Captain Superintendent of Police. He was aware that a charge was brought in that Court against Minhinnett, for rape. On the 13th of last month witness first had news of the affair from the Acting Registrar-General. He went to look for Mr. Ward, and got him to lay an information. The communication from Mr. Mitchell-Innes was, he understood, of a confidential nature, and could not be produced in Court.

His Worship ruled that it must, and the document was than handed to Mr. Francis, and put in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith—I called at your office to see Mr. Ward, and as he was out I left a note asking him to call on me, to swear an information. I had ordered inquiries to be made by an inspector into the truth of his written statement but had not heard with what result. Mr. Mitchell-Innes gave me the statement as concerning me more than him. I thought the same, and in my official capacity decided to take proceedings. In getting Mr. Ward to swear the information I only wanted to obtain the warrant through him, as he knew more of the matter than I did, but I intended that the Police should prosecute. Mr. Ward said he was willing to swear the information, when I asked him, but when Mr. Arthur asked him to charge Minhinnett he demurred, because he did not want to prosecute. Mr. Arthur said it was necessary, and he then did so. I had not then applied for a warrant on my own responsibility, but intended to do so if Mr. Ward did not come. I was about to do so when I saw him. I did not use him as a convenience to get me out of a difficulty; I simply thought his application would be more weighty than mine. I instructed the Inspector in charge of the case to prosecute, and not leave it to Mr. Waid. I had communicated with the Government on the matter, but do not remember what I said.

—Mr. Fraser-Smith pressed the question, saying Mr. Francis had been trying to shew that Mr. Ward was the prosecutor, on account of animus, and the indictment charged him and the speaker with the serious offence of trying to put the complainant in gaol wrongfully. He wanted to shew that Mr. Ward had nothing to do with the prosecution at all.

Witness continued—I communicated with the Crown Solicitor, and he said if I wanted a warrant I had better ask Mr. Ward to swear the information. The inspector in whose hands I placed the matter found some evidence—quite sufficient to justify me in going on with the prosecution, in my opinion.

Re-examined—After the police had seen the woman, Ah Ngan, they reported to witness. That was prior to the case coming into Court. Had he not been informed that the man was going to run away he should not have pushed forward the proceedings. Mr. Mitchell-Innes gave him that information; he said he was told the man would "bolt."

Re-examined—I had not that evidence before me when the case was first heard on the 15th ulto. The inspector had told me what Ah Ngan, the child's mother, had said before. I had no idea, when I asked Mr. Ward to swear the information, whether his allegations were true or not. I did not make any preliminary investigation, as I understood that Minhinnett was likely to run away if he heard of any inquiries being made.

Mr. Francis—Is that the way you usually conduct the business of the Police?

Witness—These cases don't occur very often.

Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General, said—I am aware that Minhinnett was recently charged in this Court with rape. I had previously held communication with both the defendants in this case. A few days before it came on Mr. Fraser-Smith came to my office and shewed me a document which I read. I cannot remember all that took place, but I think I said it was "very abominable," or something of that sort, and Mr. Fraser-Smith suggested that Inspector Quincey should investigate the matter. He also said that he had received his information from Mr. Ward, who could give me further particulars, and would come to my office. He gave me to understand that Mr. Ward was on bad terms with Minhinnett. I asked him if those bad terms went so far as to cause him to send in a trumped-up story in order to damage Minhinnett. Mr. Fraser-Smith said "Certainly not." That is all I remember. I only saw him once. Next day I shewed the letter to Mr. Ward, who had called on me, and after that I took it up to Major-General Gordon. It was as follows:—

"For the last six or seven years Minhinnett has lived with a Chinawoman named Ah Ngan. She had no children by him, but had a grown-up daughter by a German, named Emily, and three adopted daughters—Chop-dollar (I forget her real name) now about 17, another aged about ten, and the fourth, Ah Fat, aged six.

"In 1886 sometime, when living at 167 Queen's Road, East, he seduced Chop-dollar, and Ah Ngan, finding it out, turned her away from the house. The girl thereupon registered herself as a prostitute, and went to Stanley [illegible] where she still lives.

"On the 7th or 8th of September [illegible] 8 p.m., Mrs. Goulbourn went from her house in St. Francis Street, Wanchai, to Minhinnett's next door, to see Ah Ngan. She had to pass through the cook-house, and on opening the door to do so she saw Minhinnett sitting on the commode, with Ah-Fat (then aged six) on his lap, endeavoring to have intercourse. Mrs. Goulbourn at once closed the door again, and left. Next day Ah Ngan, the Chinawoman, found out what had been done to the little girl, and had a tremendous row with Minhinnett, who first denied the offence and afterward said he was drunk. As he threatened to shoot her—putting his revolver to her mouth and telling her he would shoot her head off if she told anyone—Ah Ngan did not report the matter, but, finding that the child had been torn badly, sold her next day for $60.

"The purchaser took it out of the Colony, and shortly afterwards wrote to Ah Ngan complaining that *the child had been outraged so shockingly that she had died eleven days afterwards*.

"Ah Ngan, between fear that she would be prosecuted for selling the child and an unwillingness to leave Minhinnett, for outraging what was, after all, only an adopted child, still lived with him.

"But two or three months later Minhinnett, who had a sort of office up near the Albany, in connection with the Tytam works, induced Emily, the eldest girl—the half-caste daughter of Ah Ngan—to visit him there, and by promises of marriage was able to seduce her. Shortly afterwards Ah Ngan, looking from the cook-house into a mirror in the bed-room, saw how the relations between Minhinnett and her daughter were, and at once left him, after another big row, during which Minhinnett again threatened her with his revolver. She expected that Emily would accompany her, but to her (still-existing) indignation the girl refused, and continued to live with him. Last July she was confined.

"On the day of the row between Minhinnett and Ah Ngan, Emily went to her mother's house, Queen's Road East, and upbraided her for letting Minhinnett's misconduct be known, saying that he had ordered her to pack his things as he must clear out at once, and had asked her to accompany him. Since then Minhinnett has visited Ah Ngan—who had refused to go to his house—and pleaded that he was drunk when he outraged Ah Fat (which she denies), offered her bribes to say nothing if called as a witness, and threatened to shoot her if she did. She says to my informant that she will tell everything truly.

So that we have:—

1—The adopted daughter of his "wife" seduced and driven to prostitution;

2—A child of six ravished, sold, and dead in a few days;

3—His "wife's" own daughter seduced and maintained."

"The above is a statement handed to me by Mr. G. W. Ward, a member of my staff, who says he is in a position to verify the allegations contained therein."

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor, *Hongkong Telegraph*.

When I saw Mr. Ward I handed him that paper, and he said he had given it to Mr. Fraser-Smith, and it contained all he knew. I did not notice that there were several inconsistencies in it. I asked him if I was to regard the document as confidential, and he told me I could do what I chose with it. He added that he had not expected to see it in my possession, but as far as he was concerned I could do what I liked with it. He also told me he had made an accusation of a similar kind to Minhinnett, a short time before, in front of a witness. He further mentioned that Minhinnett was a rich man, and that after being accused he had packed his clothes, ready to go away, but since believed that it had all blown over.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fraser-Smith.

Do you remember when I first called on you what I said at your office?—So far as I remember what I stated just now.

Did I tell you in what capacity I called on you?—I do not remember.

Do you remember that I said I called on you as Protector of Chinese?—I cannot remember.

Do you remember my saying that I thought this was a very serious case and I thought I should place it in your hands as it hardly came within my scope as a newspaper editor?—I rather think you did.

And then I handed you the paper just read?—Yes.

What did you say then?—As far as I remember I said it was an abominable case if true.

Did you use these words "I suppose there is nothing for it but a criminal prosecution"?—I may have said so. I believe I did say something of the sort.

Did I not suggest to you, recommend to you, that you should have a consultation with the law officers of the Crown?—You may have done so. I cannot remember.

Try and think. Did I not suggest that the Crown Solicitor or the Attorney-General should be consulted?—I am sorry that I cannot remember.

Surely you must remember if I said something to that effect?—You may have done so, but really, I cannot remember.

Did you not ask me to send Mr. Ward to you?—So far as I remember the suggestion of doing so came from you.

Did you not say he had better come down and see you about the matter?—I may have done so.

Did you not mention the time that he should call, about eleven o'clock—I cannot remember.

Really this is the most extraordinary case of *lapsus memoria* I ever remember. Did you put this matter before the Crown Solicitor before showing that statement to General Gordon?—I do not remember.

There was mention made in the paper of a girl "Chop Dollar" being seduced by Minhinnett and afterwards living in a brothel in Cochrane Street. As Protector of Chinese did you not consider it your duty to make enquiries and see if that woman was there?—I really cannot remember whether I did so or not. I have dozens of these cases every day.

Did I not suggest that Inspector Quincey should be instructed to make enquiries?—I really cannot remember.

When you placed the matter in the hands of General Gordon you considered that your responsibility ceased?—Quite.

Are you not quite sure that I specially advised you to make an investigation in the matter before doing anything?—I am not positive.

Will you swear I did not?—No, I will not swear that.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin. On resuming,

Mr C. F. A. Sangster, Deputy-Registrar of the Supreme Court, said that a suit in Original Jurisdiction was now pending in which Minhinnett was the plaintiff and Mr. Fraser-Smith the defendant. There were also bankruptcy proceedings against J. F. Webber, granted on the joint petition of [illegible] Van Ess. [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Francis—That is [illegible]

His Worship (to the [illegible])—I wish to tell you that I think on the [illegible] this is a case for a jury, as far as it goes at present. I only put it to you whether it is worth while to go into the defence now—that is entirely for you to say.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I do not know exactly on what grounds your Worship is going.—I have seen nothing at all yet to justify our indictment for conspiracy. Your Worship may possibly have seen a great deal more than I was capable of seeing, but I have very carefully watched the evidence, and so far from its being the end of the learned counsel's case I cannot yet see the beginning. On the evidence that has been adduced I respectfully submit that there is not a tittle of proof that either I or Mr. Ward have in any way "combined, conspired, confederated," etc. etc., in any way in this matter. Mr. Francis, as far as I am concerned, has made the way very clear; he has called the very witnesses I would have called and he has elicited exactly the facts I desired to bring before your Worship. There is nothing whatever that has been stated here to-day, as far as I am concerned, that I am not proud of, that I would not do again under similar circumstances, or that I was not legally justified in doing, and I forcibly and emphatically put it to your Worship that there is not one atom of evidence before you to justify you in sending this case for trial to the Supreme Court. What evidence have we got? We have a cock-and-bull story which Mr. Francis had the unparallelled impudence to ask you to believe, that I caused this man to be arrested because I had been involved in some paltry civil legal proceedings—that on that account I "conspired" with my servant—a member of my staff—to get this man sent to gaol for an offence that he never committed! Have you got one word of evidence to justify that accusation? My position in the matter is very clear—it has not been denied, but frankly admitted, I am the editor of a public newspaper. A document is handed to me accusing a public servant—my servant, because I help to pay him—just as every tax-payer does—of an offence that a man would blush even to read of. This is handed to me honestly, legitimately, and fairly. What do I do? I take legal advice before I take a single step—I consult my solicitor. He says "Shocking! but I have heard of this before." On his advice I send for one of the detectives—Inspector Quincey, but he is at Macao for a week. When he returns I put the statement before him. He says "Oh! I heard all about this before." Then, by legal advice, as the only fair thing to do, I see Mr. Mitchell-Innes, the Protector of Chinese, (supposed to be) on a matter which is too gross and disgraceful to be dealt with in the pages of a newspaper. I, also on legal advice, write to Minhinnett, telling him the allegations made against him, and of my intention to place the matter in the hands of the authorities. Then I go to Mr. Mitchell-Innes, hand him the statement I have received, and ask him to read it for what it is worth. He says, "It is abominable—shocking—disgusting; there is nothing for it but a criminal prosecution, I suppose?" I tell him that that is for him to decide, and advise him to consult the law officers of the Crown. At his request I send Mr. Ward to see him, and there my part ends—from that time to this I have had nothing to do with the matter in any way. They don't call me as a witness in the proceedings—why, therefore, am I implicated? Have I committed any crime? If so, where is it? I fail to see it. It is so easy to swear an information—to get a man, whose time is valuable and whose name is good, haled up here and accused of a most heinous crime, even though he be innocent. On the information before you your Worship considers it a case for a jury. It is not your place to argue with me on the point, but I certainly cannot see any grounds for that opinion; the evidence of every witness in that box has been my vindication, and, I think, the vindication of Mr. Ward also. What he did he had a perfect right to do—a legitimate right as a member of this community. And I venture to say that in nothing did he over-step his duty—he did nothing he was not fairly entitled to do—nothing that I would not do myself if the same thing occurred again.

His Worship—I have already expressed my opinion on the case, apart from any doubts of my own, and besides I think it is only fair that you should be vindicated by twelve men instead of one. But I would warn you that anything you say—

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Oh! I am quite prepared to take the responsibility for my words and actions here and elsewhere—I don't want to shirk my responsibility, but I don't want to waste my time, or butt my head against a brick wall, although, I venture to say—and I say it most respectfully—that you are doing an illegal act in committing this case for trial.

His Worship—I don't see it.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—If you will allow me I will show you. Mr. Francis, in reading from this ancient volume, said certain things were necessary before we could be found guilty of criminal conspiracy in accusing this man of this crime—that we must have "unlawfully and maliciously * * * conspired, combined, confederated, and agreed" to do so falsely." I venture to say that the falsity of the charge has not been proved; the man was discharged, as your Worship knows, but that is all—they have not called the defendant—they had not the courage—to ask him if it was true or false that he committed that crime. They must prove, I respectfully submit, before you can commit this case, that the charge was false. But the evidence that it was true is overpowering—absolutely true. I presume your Worship has not had time to read the depositions—

His Worship replied that he had.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I am glad that my presumption is wrong, because in that case you must know the facts. On the evidence of the woman Ah Ngan alone I cannot understand why the case was not sent for trial—nor can any man who knows the slightest thing about law. It was a *prima facie* case in every line, but it was not sent for trial, and yet you take it as evidence that I and Mr. Ward conspired. I don't wish to continue speaking if your Worship has made up your mind—

His Worship—I have told you so.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—But I am trying in a quiet way to argue against a committal. I don't want to have my time wasted in the Supreme Court if I can help it; but if your mind is made up I prefer to keep my witnesses for that opportunity. I don't want to cross-examine the complainant here—I prefer to fight this out hereafter, and perhaps it is better, in a serious case like this, that we should have our fates decided by seven men, rather than by one, who may perhaps be unconsciously biassed. So under the circumstances we had better acquiesce in a committal. I have plenty of witnesses.

His Worship—It is for you to call them.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Oh! if you have made up your mind I don't want to bother you.

Mr. Ward reserved his defence.

His Worship—Then I commit the case for trial at the Sessions.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—On our own recognizances, I suppose he [illegible]

His Worship—Yes, in your personal recognizances of $500 each.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—I suppose the learned counsel has no objection?

Mr. Francis—Oh! not in the least. I have no doubt that Mr. Fraser-Smith will stand his trial.

Mr. Fraser-Smith—Well he will be there.

The proceedings then terminated.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir James Russell, Chief Justice.)

October 9th, 1890.

AN INTERESTING APPLICATION.

Mr. Robinson (instructed by Mr. Wilkinson) applied *ex parte* for an interim injunction to restrain Mr. Bruce Shepherd, Official Administrator, from selling, offering for sale, or otherwise dealing with the furniture of the petitioner, Miss Eva Saunders, at 44 Lyndhurst Terrace. The application was made under section 18 of the Code. He then read the petitioner's affidavit, which set out that the premises were let to the late A. G. Apcar, but had been in her occupation since August 1889, Apcar only going there as her guest. He died on the 16th ult., and Mr. Shepherd, as the administrator of his estate, had seized the furniture and advertised it for sale by auction. The whole of the furniture belonged to deponent, "with the exception of a piano, cabinet, and some small articles of *vertu*" (laughter) and was purchased by her, a considerable portion of it having been paid for by her out of her own money, the rest being bought with money supplied by Apcar out of affection for her, without any expectation of repayment. The facts of the case, Mr. Robinson continued, were that Miss Saunders was for some time the mistress of A. G. Apcar. Mr. Shepherd, in his official capacity, stood in the shoes of the deceased, and not in the position of a creditor, and as the deceased could not—and if he could, would not—have seized the goods, since he never had any property in them, Mr. Shepherd was acting improperly in so doing. Accordingly to the affidavit he had not even the right of action to recover any money advanced—it was a free will offering to the woman, and he could no more recover it than he could recover bets on horses or stakes on cards.

His Lordship granted the interim injunctions pending the settlement of the dispute.

WESTERN SHANTUNG.

27th September, 1890.

The artificial opening which the people of the inundated district had the sense and courage to make in the bank of the Grand Canal, has released the region from water in an unexpected and indeed unprecedented length of time. All the higher land is now visible, and much of it is so dry that the villagers are straining every effort to put in as much wheat as possible. Owing to the firm faith in the theory previously mentioned, that the locust is evolved from the spawn of fish, it is regarded as certain that by next year the locust plague will be upon that district. But it is hoped that the wheat may be ripe before the locusts are most ravenous, and as wheat is the most profitable crop, every available acre will be planted with it. The distress will be much less than we feared, and it does not seem to be necessary for many persons to leave their homes as refugees, though many have gone elsewhere to bide for a time with their relatives. The soil is so thoroughly saturated, that in several instances, a month or more after the water had begun to subside, houses fell with no warning, the earth beneath them being unable to support the weight of the structure.

Intermittent fever of all types is extremely prevalent, and the call for quinine at the dispensary is five hundred times as great as usual. We have just seen a man who said that his wife, previously quite well, was taken with what he called 'crazy-ague' (*fung-yao-tzu*), and in one of the accessions of violence, she threw herself into a shallow ditch of water, and was drowned. This was at the edge of a village full of people, but it was not the business of any one in particular, and the husband did not hear of it for several hours, and he now thinks his luck is bad, to be left with two small children, having no mother, and grain at so high a figure that he cannot afford to get another wife. The district magistrate of Techou was warned by an official whose home is in that district, that there was danger the people along the canal would cut the bank of the *cha-ho*, or sluice-way, to let the water out by that channel of the canal. As the prestige of the latter official was too much for the local magistrate, the latter was compelled to post a guard of soldiers at the sluice-way, to prevent any tampering with it. The water has long since gone down to such an extent that no motive exists for cutting such an opening, but the soldiers are still at their posts. Locking the door, after the horse is stolen, as the saying runs, is a precaution the value of which is only equalled by the *ex post facto* diligence of the average local official. On the other hand, when the wide breach was made in the banks of the canal, several telegraph poles were washed into it, and the line is still lying in soak, and not improbably parted. Meantime those persons who had telegrams to send have been complaining in vain of the "solution of continuity" of the route for the conveyance of the electric fluid. In China, the price at which telegraphs, railway embankments, and all other works can alone be kept up, is eternal vigilance.

The wild and multiplied rumours in regard to the Yellow River water, which was supposed to have gone south, or to Manchuria, are now set at rest by the definite knowledge that the province is by no means rid of this Old-Man-of-the-Sea. The water has subsided in almost all the inundated districts, leaving the inhabitants a prey to mud and misery. The inevitable concomitants of a year like this are robbery and pillage. From two different districts in the province of Chihli, we hear that the autumn system of robberies has begun in earnest. The plunder of two cash shops widely distant from each other, is reported, and these cases are probably merely typical of what is going on elsewhere. In one of the instances the robbers surrounded the shop after dark, in which the four men on guard were whiling away their time by a quiet game with dominoes. Hearing the sound of men on the roof, one of them went out to reconnoitre, and when certain of an attack, the lights were extinguished, and a ladder was planted against the roof, to ascend and inspect. The thieves promptly met this move by tipping the ladder over, upon which the frightened bankers all fled, except one who was concealed under the money chest, from which place he was soon after dragged, and compelled by cuts of the sword to inform the robbers where the money was secreted. It happened that more than half the money was in cash, the rest in silver. The shopmen who had fled attempted to collect the villagers for an attack on the robbers, offering if any one was killed in the *melée*, to pay a hundred *tiao*. Perceiving that upon these attractive terms a crowd was gathering, the robbers adopted a much more cogent style of argument. "Our lives," they said, "are not worth a hundred *tiao*. You will not be able to take us, and we shall not harm you if you let us alone. Meantime here is something more profitable than getting killed at a hundred *tiao* a head." With this they removed several hundred strings of cash from the bank into the road, inviting the villagers to help themselves, as it was now public property, and manifestly the 'will of heaven' that the cash should be re-distributed. This view of the case at once struck the villagers as a sensible one, especially as the least scrupulous were getting the largest quantity of the booty. Accordingly, in a very short time, the streets were free from cash and from robbers, the latter walking peaceably off with their silver.

The customs relating to the observance of the several Chinese feast-days, differ in any two regions, in many particulars. In some places the special significance of the day, as in the fifth of the fifth moon, is wholly lost sight of, and the occasion is simply one for exchanging offerings of wheaten steamed-bread cakes. The feast of the fifteenth of the eighth moon, the elaborate performances of which are recorded at length in books like Doolittle's "Social Life of the Chinese," is very different in the north of China, and in the south. In this particular district, aside from the preparation of food in forms of unwonted excellence, (*chiao-tzu*, etc.) which is a leading characteristic of all Chinese celebrations, the main feature of the season seems to be a genral interchange of presents of fruit. An acquaintance who called upon a family three days before the feast, informs us that during the time of his stay not less than nine baskets were sent in, from friends and neighbours, or from relatives in other villages, each basket containing both fruit and 'moon-cakes.' It is customary for each one to make vigorous protests against the "spending of so much money" on him, or her; he cannot think of keeping it all, will retain one pear, or one cake, or possibly two, and send back the rest. Each person to whom the basket is sent does the same, until the supply runs low, when it is sent home to be replenished. The individual who takes the basket, the one who sends it, and the one who receives it, all have a perfectly distinct recollection of what was taken out on each occasion. The gift is in reality a debt, which must be repaid in kind. Does not the Book of Rites declare that to receive and not to return is not propriety? Looked at in the abstract, this interchange of offerings appears to be an idyllic practice, with no counterbalancing evils. But on a nearer view, it degenerates into a general nuisance, which leads vast numbers of people to spend money which they cannot afford, for things which they do not wish to give away. In view of the concomitant evils it strikes a foreigner that it would be somewhat simpler to compromise on an exchange of brass cash (since the matter is in reality on a purely monetary basis), by which means all could be accommodated, and no jealousy caused. This suggestion, which is given gratis, is as little likely to be adopted, as are many other foreign ameliorations of Chinese ways.

The gaps in the banks of the Grand Canal between here and Tientsin, are nearly all stopped. The harvest in the regions not actually under water, is a tolerably fair one, despite the depreciatory statements of the farmers to the contrary, for this class of persons is as hard to be suited in China, as elsewhere.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CRICKET IN SHANGHAI.

SCOTLAND *v.* ENGLAND.

The annual international match was played on Friday and Saturday the 3rd and 4th inst., and ended in a draw greatly in favor of Scotland. Going first to the wickets the Scotch, thanks chiefly to a fine innings of 60 (not out) by Bruce Robertson, totalled 168, six of the team reaching the coveted double figures. England started well, Moule (24) and Wood (35) making a long and determined stand, St. Croix (17) and Wickham (16) also playing good cricket, but the others could do nothing against Murray's bowling, and the last wicket fell with the total at 143. At their second attempt the Scotch scored 144 for ten wickets, the innings being then declared at an end. Ross was top scorer with 35, Stewart (27) and Murray (20, not out) also rendering invaluable assistance. With only an hour and a half to play and 170 runs between them and victory, the English had to face an impossible task. Moule (31), Wickham (25), and St. Croix (28) again distinguished themselves, but at the call of "time" seven wickets were down for 111 runs,—a lucky draw for England.

There was a large attendance of spectators on both days, and the weather was all that could be desired. Of the nineteen international matches played England has won seven, Scotland five, and seven have been drawn.

We append full scores and bowling analysis:—

SCOTLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
A. Stewart (capt.), b Woodward	13	b Nichol	8
A. Ross, b Woodward	26	l-b-w b. St. Croix	35
M. Stewart, b Nichol	7	c Wood, b Abbott	27
C. A. Black, b Nichol	2	b St. Croix	0
W. Bruce Robertson, not out	60	b Woodward	2
D. W. Crawford, c Wickham, b Nichol	1	c Wickham, b Woodward	11
F. Anderson, c Wickham, b Nichol	14	c Bowring, b Nichol	18
A. Anderson, c Abbott, b Woodward	15	b Abbott	13
H. A. J. Macray, b Orman	15	b St. Croix	8
W. C. Murray, b Orman	0	not out	20
W. F. Eagles, b Orman	1	not out	4
B. 7, l-b 3	10	B 1, w 1	4
Total	168		*144

* Innings declared closed.

ENGLAND.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
W. H. Moule, b Murray	24	run out	31
A. F. Wood, c F. Agderson, b Murray	35	run out	0
F. A. de St. Croix, b Murray	17	b A. Stewart	28
J. Orman, b Murray	4	b A. Stewart	6
C. F. Woodward, b Murray	9	c Crawford, b Murray	3
S. E. Smalley, b A. Stewart	5	not out	22
E. F. Wickham (cpt.), b Murray	16	b M. Stewart	25
F. J. Abbott, c A. Stewart, b Murray	7	l-b-w, b M. Stewart	5
C. T. Bowring, b Murray	20	not out	0
A. F. Nichol, b Ross, b Murray	4	did not bat	—
W. Bates, not out	8		
B 2, l-b 4	6	L-b	2
Total	143	Total (7 wkts.)	122

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SCOTLAND.—1st Innings.

	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Nichol	31	5	78	4
Woodward	22	4	58	3
Bates	1	0	4	0
St. Croix	6	2	10	0
Orman	7·3	3	8	3

2nd Innings.

Woodward	22	4	47	2
Nichol	16	5	12	2
St. Croix	12	2	32	3
Orman	2	0	10	0
Abbott	3	0	21	2

Orman bowled a wide.

ENGLAND.—1st Innings.

A. Stewart	37	28	56	2
Murray	30	22	68	9
M. Stewart	4	2	4	0
Black	2	0	7	0
Eagles	2	2	4	0

2nd Innings.

Murray	29	9	57	2
A. Stewart	28	6	54	2
M. Stewart	6	1	16	2

CRICKET.

CAMPBELL'S XII. *v.* BLAIR'S XII.

An interesting "pick up" match was played on last Saturday afternoon, two teams captained by Lieut. Campbell, A.S.C. Highlanders, and Lieut. Blair, R.E., respectively. Going first to the wickets Campbell's men made a fair show, Sercombe-Smith (27), Frank Lammert (22), S. Coxon (23), and J. W. Jones (13) doing most of the executing. The innings eventually closed for 130. J. S. Ezekiel took three wickets for 25 runs, and Blair and E. Taverner two each for 23 respectively. Anderson kept wicket in promising form.

The first three batsmen of Blair's team were easily got rid of, but when Ezekiel and the captain got together the bowling was severely punished, the former especially hitting out in capital style. At gun-fire the score stood at 125 for four wickets, Ezekiel carrying out his bat for 64, Blair's contribution amounting to 32. Sercombe-Smith took three wickets for 50 runs and F. Lammert one for 19.

The following are the scores:—

CAMPBELL'S TWELVE.

S. Smith, c Anderson, b Blair	27
A. J. Campbell, b Ezekiel	0
F. Lammert, run out	22
G. A. Woodcock, st. Anderson, Blair	2
S. Coxon, st. Anderson, b Taverner	23
G. E. Taverner, run out	7
J. W. Jones, st. Anderson, b Taverner	13
C. Wallace, run out	8
R. F. Drinary, not out	7
P. W. Cross, c Anderson, b Ezekiel	1
A. G. Wise, run out	0
J. M. E. Machado, c Anderson, b Ezekiel	0
Extras	25
Total	130

BLAIR'S TWELVE.

C. H. C. Platt, c Coxon, b Campbell	3
G. G. Boyle, b Smith	2
A. K. Travers, c Campbell, b Smith	4
J. Ezekiel, not out	60
W. Newtow, c and b Lammert	6
E. M. Blair, not out	32
W. V. Anderson, R. K. Leigh, E. J. Boards, C. Thornie, W. S. Taylor, L. Taverner — To bat.	—
Extras	14
Total	125

THE GALE AND TYPHOONS.

Yesterday afternoon (12th inst.) the barometer commenced falling and continued doing so until about 7 o'clock this morning. At 9 o'clock last night a strong easterly wind set in, and at midnight it was blowing a fierce gale. Lights were displayed at Kowloon indicating a typhoon to the south of the Colony. At six o'clock this morning the signal gun was fired, and the black cone hoisted indicating a typhoon to the south of the Colony; travelling westward. Owing to the very high sea and tide the Praya was flooded nearly all the way from a few hundred yards west of Peddar's Wharf to the Harbour Office, the seas breaking over it. Several small sampans and dust-boats were smashed up along the Praya last night. Unfortunately a night-soil boat was among the lot, and has rendered that portion of the town anything but pleasant to move about in. The Kowloon launches were this morning compelled to land passengers at the Canton Wharf owing to the heavy seas breaking over their wharf. The Praya westwards of the Harbour Office is lined with sampans drawn ashore for safety, and communication with the vessels in harbour was almost impossible to-day, the working of cargo on board ship being completely suspended through the entire day, and several steamers are now lying in port weather bound.

The "Shan" (Bradley's) liner *Pakshan*, which arrived here yesterday from Bangkok after a long and tempestuous voyage, occupying seventeen instead of eight days, reports that she left Bangkok on the 26th ultimo, and had light variable winds to Cape Varella. On the 1st instant when off the Paracels, she encountered a strong north-west gale with a heavy swell, the wind very gusty and ship rolling gunwales under, and shipping very heavy seas. Owing to stress of weather it was found expedient to bear up to Saya Island, where she lay at anchor for two days and a half. Thence a course was steered for Holhow, owing to the ship being short of both coals and provisions, where she arrived on the the 9th instant and sailed for Hongkong on the 10th, experiencing variable winds to port. The Japanese steamer *Miiki Maru*, also arrived here yesterday from Sourabaya, which port she left on the 29th ultimo, and reports that she encountered a terrific north-east gale, lasting for ten days, in consequence of which she put into Yu-lin-kau Bay (Hainan) where she lay at anchor for three days.

The Bangkok-Hongkong liner *Tongshan*, is still, we regret to report, on the missing list, although some eighteen days out from Bangkok.

Dr. Doberck's report this morning is as follows:—At 4.20 p.m. on the 12th the following telegram was issued:—"There is an area of low barometer S.E. of Swatow," and at 11.30 p.m. directions to hoist lanterns vertically to indicate bad weather and that the wind would veer towards the East. At 5.45 a.m. this signal was replaced by the Black South Cone; at 6.10 a.m. directions were issued to fire one round of the typhoon gun and at 6.20 a.m. the following telegram was despatched:—"Typhoon South of Hongkong moving quickly westward in China Sea."

This afternoon the inverted cone was taken down, and the black ball hoisted, which, according to the latest notification from the Observatory, indicated that the centre of the typhoon was within 300 miles of the colony.

THE BREAKDOWN OF THE "GUTHRIE."

Captain Shannon, of the *Guthrie*, very considerately forwards some details of the breakdown of that vessel. He says:—We first experienced bad weather in Mindoro Straits, which got worse as we came along, but there was such a slight fall in the barometer that we expected it was an ordinary spell of bad weather and that as we proceeded it would pass to the westward. After passing Cuba, however, the glass fell slightly and the weather got worse. The wind all this time was in the N.W. and W.N.W., it held this way for two days. On Tuesday September 30th the weather was very bad, with a heavy sea running and blinding rain; the glass had fallen to 29.60. Wind still N.W. to W.N.W. The land was too close under our lee to run, so I decided at 2 p.m. to head to the southward, so put ship round, and headed about south to S.S.W., sea running very high. Glass 29.54, with terrific squalls. Although the ship was rolling terribly and knocking things about a good deal yet she was behaving satisfactorily. All went well until 5 p.m. when the ship dipped her stern into a huge wave. There was a whirring round, and immediately afterwards the chief engineer reported all blades off the propeller. However the ship hove herself to, and from then until the weather moderated she behaved splendidly. We still headed South, and as soon as the weather moderated made sail. The ship did well under canvas, but the heavy sea, and (as I found out afterwards) a strong E.N.E. current, sent her bodily to leeward. Wore ship and stood round at daylight, when the rain and clouds suddenly dispersed, showing land ahead. No time was lost in getting the ship on the port tack; wind about S.W. strong breeze and heavy sea. The ship would have worked off but suddenly two capes showed up on the lee bow, on which a strong current was forcing us. Orders were at once given to get the anchors over; the Malay crew and firemen who assisted working well and although it was blowing a hard squall and pouring with rain and the ship rolling terribly the starboard anchor was got over and let go in 25 fathoms of water, bringing the ship up all standing. She swung head to wind, and as the anchor held firmly sail was got in, and a second anchor let go. 100 fathoms were paid out, and then the ship rode easily enough. We were now safe, as long as the weather did not get too bad. Next morning the 3rd officer was sent up the coast in the cutter, and we have reason to believe he reached Bolinao or some other port of communication. We laid comfortably enough at anchor, except for the rolling. All the passengers, the ladies especially, behaved remarkably well—there was no undue excitement and never a grumble. The crew, too, worked without a murmur. Boats were got ready and all arrangements made for saving life in case we struck. Signals were made to four steamers that passed, but they were too far off to see. On Monday morning, about 4.40, a steamer's lights were seen; guns and rockets were fired, and she headed in at daylight. Arrangements were made with her (the Spanish steamship *Romulus*) to take us in tow to a port of safety, and at 9 a.m. we hove up anchor and proceeded in tow towards Manila, where we arrived at 9 a.m. on Tuesday the 7th. While at anchor the ship was safe as long as another westerly typhoon did not come, the danger existed in the reef astern, otherwise the ship would have ridden our any gale. A remarkable right was seem at the entrance of Bailam Straits at 5 a.m. in the morning; the ship passed through what resembled an electric light in the water; it was moving about just as a search light would, although there was no sign of any fish, and no disturbance in the water. The beam was about 500 yards broad, and extended some distance on each side.

The *Guthrie's* saloon passengers arrived from Manila yesterday morning (12th inst.) by the steamship *Zafiro*. Before leaving the vessel, which is still lying in Manila Bay, the passengers presented Captain Shannon with an appreciative address. The presentation was made by Mr. A. Crombie, J.P., of Queensland, who said—Ladies and gentlemen, we have met this afternoon for a very pleasant purpose. It is, as you know, our intention to thank Captain Shannon and his officers for their gallant conduct and testify our appreciation of their brave and seamanlike qualities which enabled them to land us all in safety after one of the narrowest escapes on record. You will remember that our voyage along the Australian coast and until nearing the Philippine Islands was almost like a picnic tour. We enjoyed beautiful weather. The ship was well found, the service good, and Captain Shannon and his officers never tired in studying our comfort and amusement. On nearing the China Sea we got into more troubled waters, and after steaming for some days against a hurricane, accompanied by a high sea, Capt. Shannon concluded that we had got fairly into a typhoon, and at once put the ship about with the idea of running out of danger. In the course of an hour the *Guthrie* threw all the blades off her propeller, and we lay helplessly in the trough of the sea with immense waves breaking over us. This continued all night and for some thirty hours afterwards, the ship rolling so heavily that at times we thought she could never right herself. Captain Shannon then made what sail was available and set a course for Manila, and had it not been for additions and alterations made to the light-houses on the island of Luzon by the Spanish authorities, and which had not been notified to Captain Shannon he would have succeeded in navigating his ship safely into port, crippled as she was. When daylight broke we discovered that instead of a fair run into Manila Bay being before us, a pile of high mountains with terrible fringes of reefs appeared as far as the eye could reach, two large masses of breakers being close on our lee bow. Captain Shannon put the ship in the wind and passed the word for the anchors to be let go. It is matter of history how Mr. McArthur, together with the other officers and crew, succeeded in clearing the anchors, which were stowed on deck and double lashed at the time, I do not think any one of us for a moment thought that they would have succeeded in their gallant attempt. It was blowing a hurricane, raining in torrents, and the ship rolling to something like an angle of 40 degrees, yet these gallant fellows succeeded in their object and the ship swung to to her anchors when only a cable-length or so from the boiling surf. We remained in this perilous condition for five days and nights, until finally the steamer *Romulus* came along, took us in tow, and brought us in safely to Manila. We all feel under such a deep obligation to Captain Shannon and his officers that I am sure you will make every allowance for my inability to do justice to them. Before closing my remarks I would like to say a few words concerning Miss Armstrong, the ship's stewardess. As you are well aware many accidents happened during the time of our misfortune and I am sure you will all join with me in expressing our respect and admiration for Miss Armstrong's conduct in attending to the injured—she, having had the advantage of a hospital training, proved a ministering angel to the wounded, and in a time of danger and distress appeared to sink all thought of self in the endeavour to alleviate the sufferings of those who were injured. I have now great pleasure in reading the address and in presenting it to Captain Shannon:—

Manila Bay, 9th October, 1890.

To Neil Shannon, Esq.,

Commander S. S. *Guthrie*.

Dear Sir,—We, being the whole of the saloon passengers on the steamship *Guthrie* from Port Darwin to Hongkong, cannot allow the occasion of our leaving your ship to pass without availing ourselves of the opportunity to place on record our high appreciation of the many good qualities displayed by you under the very trying circumstances which have arisen during the voyage; for what could be more distressing to you than the command of a steamer stripped of her propeller in the midst of one of the most awful typhoons ever known in a sea running mountains high, and helplessly drifting on to a lee shore.

We are deeply sensible that under Providence we owe our lives to the pluck, determination and good seamanship which you evinced day after day, and night after night, for over a week at a stretch, and that in fighting as it were to the last gasp, in which you were nobly seconded by your officers and crew, you succeeded in saving your ship and one hundred and forty lives, at a moment when we all expected to be cut to pieces on the coral reefs within an hour.

We trust that you will accept this as a proof of the very high regard and esteem in which you are held by us all, and with most sincere good wishes for your future prosperity, and for the happiness and welfare of yourself, your wife, and your family. We have great pleasure in signing ourselves, your very faithful obliged friends.

Captain Shannon replied in feeling terms, expressing his pleasurable relief at being able to land his passengers in safety, especially as for several days he had felt that their lives were not worth half-an-hour's purchase. He would preserve the address as a *souvenir* of the very trying experiences they had undergone.

Mr. McArthur, chief officer, replied on behalf of the officer, thanking Mr. Crombie for the kindly way in which he had referred to them.

We understand that this is not the first or second time the vessel has lost her propeller blades. Being bolted on separately, one would be thrown off when the screw was "racing" through her stern being out of the water for a moment; the extra strain on the remainder causing them to break off, she would be helpless at once. The *Zafiro* is taking down a fresh tail-shaft and propeller, supplied by the *Atrilla*.

THE HONGKONG MARINA, LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the second half-yearly meeting, to be held at the registered offices of the Company, No. 3 Beaconsfield Arcade, on Tuesday the 21st day of October 1890, at 4 p.m., is as follows:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the report and annexed statement of accounts to the 30th June 1890, for their approval. The capital collected amount to $15,608, leaving uncollected on that date $20,282.

The directors have much pleasure in reporting the completion of the contracts entered into for building the floating hotel, and its equipment with furniture, and other accessories required. On the 5th July last the vessel was opened for public inspection, and on the 15th of the same month the regular business of the Company commenced.

The contracts entered into have been completed in the most satisfactory manner, and the Company is now possessed of a thoroughly sound and substantial structure, having all the appointments of a first class hotel.

Mr. A. G. Gordon, who was elected a Director at the last meeting of the Shareholders, has since retired, and his place has only been lately filled by Mr. Arthur B. Rodyk, who accepted a seat on the Board on the 19th ultimo, and his appointment will have to be confirmed at this meeting. Before Mr. Rodyk joined the Board, the business of the Company was conducted by Mr. W. St. John H. Hancock, Chairman, Mr. Cheong Kai, and Mr. Tam Kit, who now retire but are eligible for re-election. Mr. Cheong Kai not offering himself for re-election, his place on the Board must be filled.

The amount of remuneration to the directors, for their services, has to be determined by the shareholders, and you are requested to pass a vote to pay for these services.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. O'D. Gourdin, and his reappointment also requires confirmation.

W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1890

BALANCE SHEET TO 30TH JUNE, 1890.

Assets.

To Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	$	430.42
„ Ship *Elizabeth*, Cost of Hull and Superstructure		39,620.24
„ Cash on Hand		11.12
„ Cost of Steam Launch		6,608.58
„ Cost of Furniture and Fittings		3,000.81
„ Accounts Receiveable		1,046.00
„ Balance		6,207.86
		$56,925.03

Liabilities.

By Capital		
By On Application	$13,041.00	
„ Allotment or 1st Call	12,751.00	
„ Second Call	11,603.00	
„ Third Call	7,525.00	
„ Fourth Call	688.00	
		$45,608.00
„ Accounts Payable for Alterations to Hull, cost of Superstructure etc.		11,317.03
		$56,925.03

WORKING ACCOUNT TO 30TH JUNE, 1890.

To Balance, 31st December, 1889	$2,883.07	
„ Preliminary Expenses	1,350.00	
„ Charges Account	767.12	
„ Wages and Labor	1,716.50	
„ Disbursements Steam Launch	10.91	
„ Coal	41.25	
„ Auditor's Fees	50.00	
		$6,318.85
By Interest	$ 38.49	
„ Transfer Fees	19.50	
„ Earnings Steam Launch	53.00	
„ Balance	6,207.86	
		$6,318.85

I have compared the above with the Books and Vouchers of the Company and certify same to be correct.

(Signed) A. O'D. GOURDIN,
Auditor.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1890.

J. A. BARRETTO,
Secretary.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

The seventeenth ordinary yearly meeting of the shareholders of the above Society was held at noon on the 13th inst. at the offices, Praya Central. Hon. P. Ryrie presided, and there were present Hon. J. J. Keswick, Messrs. H. Hoppius, D. R. Sassoon, H. L. Dalrymple (directors), C. S. Sharp, G. T. Veitch, Conachie, J. B. Coughtrie, J. H. Cox, R. Lyall, F. Henderson, E. W. Maitland, R. R. Burder, C. A. Tomes, and N. J. Ede (secretary).

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, the nett premium for the year 1889 amounts, as you will see, to $1,215,000 odd, and although this is a diminution of $33,700 on the premium collected for 1888 I think you will agree with me that the accounts for the year are satisfactory. We have been able to give a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributions and leave sufficient to pay a dividend of $7 per share and to place $37,500 to reserve fund. This result is all the more satisfactory inasmuch as you will notice that a considerable sum has been absorbed by difference of exchange. Our sterling securities were, in last year's report, converted into dollars at 3/0 ½ whereas exchange has unfortunately been against us and they have had to be taken this year at 3/4 ½ which was the demand rate on 30th June, the date on which the accounts were made up. The loss naturally accruing from the further rise in exchange since the 30th June has been provided against to a great extent by drafts on London at long usance so as to operate as an insurance against loss by fluctuations in exchange. For the year 1890 it is impossible at present to do more than make an approximate estimate which you will see in the body of the report. If the rest of the year turns out fairly the profits should be as good as those of 1889. I have now to move the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

Mr. Sharp seconded, and it was agreed to.

Mr. Sharp moved that Messrs. Dalrymple and Hoppius be re-elected directors.

Mr. Coughtrie seconded. Agreed to.

Messrs. Cox and Lyall were re-elected auditors, on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Henderson, and with the announcement that dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow the proceedings terminated.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 13th inst. There were present:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. F. Fleming); Mr. W. M. Deane (Acting Colonial Secretary), Mr. S. Brown, (Surveyor-General); Mr. E. J. Ackroyd (Acting Attorney-General); Mr. H. E. Wodehouse (Acting Colonial Treasurer); Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, (Acting Registrar-General); Messrs. C. P. Chater, J. J. Keswick, P. Ryrie, T. H. Whitehead, Ho Kai, (unofficial members), and Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Acting Clerk of Councils.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

His Excellency appointed the following to be members of the Law Committee:—The Attorney General (chairman), the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Mitchell-Innes, Mr. Keswick, and Dr. Ho Kai. Public Works Committee:—The Surveyor-General, the Colonial Secretary, Messrs. Chater, Keswick, and Whitehead.

THE REDUCTION IN POSTAGE RATES.

The Acting Colonial Secretary laid on the table the papers relating to the proposed reduction of postage.

THE ESTIMATES.

He also gave notice that at the next meeting he would lay on the table the papers relating to the Estimates for 1891, and move their consideration the following week.

MR. WHITEHEAD'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

Mr. Whitehead—Your Excellency—I beg to give notice that at the next meeting I shall move a resolution that the Government be requested to lay before the Council proposals for defraying the extraordinary expenditure on public works by means of a loan, and with your permission I would like to add a few remarks with reference to the very able address you laid before the Council last week. I beg to offer you the very hearty congratulations of this Council for the very large volume of work you have accomplished since you assumed the administration of the Government; your energetic policy has been characterised by moderation and conciliation, and has conduced to very good results. The finances of the Colony may be regarded as fairly satisfactory, but economy is necessary in view of the extra military contribution and the considerable increase in the salaries of officials, which I think the public are very glad the Secretary of State has sanctioned in view of the fact that this increase will be an incentive to greater efficiency in all the departments. The extraordinary public works expenditure is, I think with your Excellency, one which is unjust to the present taxpayers, and should be provided for by means of a loan. The benefit of those works will be felt by future generations of taxpayers, as well as this, and although the public do not grudge any expense, we heartily agree with your Excellency that posterity should be made to pay its fair share. The serious defalcations which have recently been discovered in the Money Order office are very greatly to be regretted, and I would give notice of a question which I wish to ask at the next meeting, namely:—"Has the Government received the report from Mr. Ackroyd and Mr. Nicolle on the recent defalcations in the Money Order office, shewing the causes which led to it, and, if so, will they lay it on the table, together with a statement of the measures taken to prevent a repetition of the losses in future?" Again I beg to tender your Excellency our congratulations for your success in the work of the year now drawing to a close, and in conclusion would venture to add a hope that your Excellency has sent to the War Office a strenuous and vigorous protest against the demand for additional contributions to troops before they arrived, and that you will be able to lay a copy of your dispatch on the table at an early date.

His Excellency—I have in the first place to thank the hon. member for the expressions he has made use of as regards me personally; I can only say that it has been my endeavor to perform what I considered merely my duty with regard to the matters that have come before this Council and with regard to many other matter concerning the Colony generally. I hope that as long as I remain in my present position I shall continue these endeavors, which I have tried my best to carry out at the present time. And when the Governor returns, although I shall occupy another capacity, I trust that I may be able still longer to serve the interests of this Colony.

THE PROPOSED LOAN.

The hon. member has referred to two or three matters in the observations he just made. In the first place he spoke of what I said in my despatch to you at the last meeting with respect to the great cost entailed on this Colony in carrying out public works. I expressed the opinion in that despatch that the expenditure on these works should not wholly fall on the present generation. I have not yet had an opportunity of consulting the Executive Council in regard to the suggestion I then threw out, but I will endeavor to do so between this and the next meeting, when the resolution of which the hon. member has given notice will be brought forward, and when I shall be prepared to state such facts as I think expedient.

BARRADAS.

The hon. member has also referred to the defalcations in the Money Order department of the Post Office, which I am sure we all deeply regret. I may state that inquiries have been made into the matter, as far as possible, and I understand that the proposed amendments as to keeping the accounts for the future have been received by the Acting Colonial Secretary to-day. The reports the hon. member referred to were received some time ago, but I have had no opportunity of examining them yet. However, as soon as possible, all the papers in connection with this important matter shall be laid before the Council.

THE MILITARY CONTRIBUTION.

The hon. member has also alluded to a very important matter affecting this Colony—the increased military contribution we have been asked to pay. I stated in my address last week that the correspondence which had passed between the Secretary of State and myself on the subject should be laid on the table. That was done as far as possible, but I may add that I have replied to the despatch which the Secretary of State wrote in answer to my first. There has not been time, however, for it to reach him—or at any rate for him to reply. It would not, therefore, be right for me to lay the despatch on the table yet. When the reply is received, if I am in a position to lay before you my second despatch and his reply, I can only assure you that it will be my earnest wish to give the fullest information to the Council and the public generally.

THE GAMBLING CLUB NUISANCE.

Dr. Ho. Kai rose to ask, pursuant to notice:—"What steps have been, or are to be, taken by the Government

1. *To suppress or diminish public gambling in the Colony.*
2. *To regulate, register, or suppress the hundreds of gambling clubs that have sprung into existence during the last few years."*

Before doing so he desired to make a few observations in the way of a short history of the matter.

His Excellency pointed out that a speech was not permitted when putting questions, but, after some little discussion, allowed the speaker to proceed, on the understanding that the precedent should not be followed.

Dr. Ho Kai continued that for the past few years he had taken a very great interest in the question. What first gave him an insight into it was about five years ago, when there were from half a dozen to a dozen respectable Chinese clubs, properly so-called, in the Colony, and in a year or two there sprung up a much larger number of gambling "clubs." He thereupon communicated with the Registrar-General, Mr. Stewart-Lockhart, drawing his attention to the matter. They held several consultations with the then Attorney-General, Mr. O'Malley, and an Ordinance was drafted and (he believed) submitted to Chief Justice Russell for consideration. What became of the Ordinance afterwards he did not know—up to the present day it had not seen light. In the meantime the "sieve" had increased to an incredible

extent until now there were not less than 300 such clubs in the colony, giving rise to an enormous amount of bribery, corruption, embezzlement and crime of all kinds. It was high time for the Government to take decided steps towards the regulation or suppression of the nuisance—hence his question. He believed the present Registrar-General had in his possession information regarding no less than 260 odd gambling clubs.

The Acting Attorney-General—In answer to the question I beg to state that a draft Ordinance dealing with the suppression of gambling has been prepared, and is at present under the consideration of the Government. The question of the "clubs" has not been lost sight of.

THE DANGEROUS GOODS ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney-General—I beg to move the second reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 8 of 1873, entitled The Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873." The reason of this amendment is as follows. Section 8 of Ordinance 8 of 1873 empowers the Governor to make, revoke, and vary by-laws for regulating the place or places at which ships carrying dangerous goods are to be moored in any of the harbours of the Colony, and are to land their cargo, and for regulating the time and mode of, and the precautions to be taken on, such landing. It has been found that it is also very desirable to regulate the shipment and transhipment of such goods, and some doubts have arisen whether under that section, which deals only with the landing, the Governor could make any regulation for the shipment or transhipment. Therefore this new section states it shall be lawful for the Governor to make, revoke, and vary by-laws for regulating the place at which ships carrying or about to carry dangerous goods are to be moored in any of the harbours of the Colony, and are to land, ship, or tranship such goods, and for regulating the time and mode of and the precautions to be taken on such landing, shipping, or transhipping.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded.

Mr. Ryrie—I do not see any regulation for the class of boats that may be used. I consider that should be a very important part of this Ordinance, for at present very dangerous boats are used. Some time ago I myself saw a boat near the Magazine at Stonecutters' Island filled up with powder almost to her mast-head, and I believe the people were smoking. It brought it to the notice of the Council at the time and it was understood a special class of boats were to be built for moving powder, but that has never been done, and I think now, when we are going to amend this Ordinance, is the time when we should deal with the matter. I saw the boat myself with barrels of gunpower piled half-way up her mast and sailing amongst the shipping. A great thing I think is to have proper boats to convey gunpowder.

The Acting Attorney-General—I am somewhat out of order in rising again, but I merely rise to state that, everything the hon. member has mentioned can be dealt with in the by-laws.

His Excellency—The hon. member does not oppose the second reading, I understand?

Mr. Ryrie—I do not oppose the principle.

His Excellency—Then I think the best thing would be to read the Bill a second time, and when we go into committee we can discuss what is desirable.

The Bill was read a second time.

His Excellency—Perhaps if the hon. member would consult the Attorney-General between this and next meeting we might go into committee then instead of doing so to-day, so that if there is any provision it is desirable to introduce, it can be inserted.

Mr. Ryrie—The Attorney-General says it can be done in the by-laws.

The Acting Attorney-General—Gunpowder is dealt with under another Ordinance, the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, which provides that "The Governor in Council is hereby empowered to make rules and regulations for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this chapter, including the storage of gunpowder on land, or its carriage within the waters of the Colony."

His Excellency—Well, perhaps the best course would be not to go into Committee to-day and in the meantime the hon. gentleman can consult the Attorney-General.

THE RATING ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney-General—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 15 of 1888 entitled The Rating Ordinance, 1888." There are several verbal alterations, but there is one of some importance which was the cause of this amending Ordinance being brought in. Under the definition clause in the Rating Ordinance of 1888 the word "owner" included the agent of and owner or landlord who is absent or under disability. Under clause 3 he may be required to furnish the assessor within ten days the particulars specified in schedule A, which relate to the situation and size of the house, and another section provides a punishment for knowingly furnishing incorrect particulars. Well, what has happened has been as follows. When any owner had any reason or purpose to furnish false returns, in order to put his rent down, he caused those returns to be furnished by his agent. If the returns passed, well, so much the better, his house was rated at the low rent mentioned, but if it was found out and the man who made the return was prosecuted he said "Oh, you can't punish me, because the owner is present in the Colony and he is the person required to furnish the returns, and as I was not the person required to furnish them you can't punish me." It is mainly to correct that that this Ordinance has been introduced. The occasion has also been taken to make a few clerical amendments. In order to meet the practice I have mentioned a new section is substituted for section 42, and a sub-section punishes any person who shall knowingly furnish any false or incorrect particulars. These two alterations, will I think, put a stop to the offences we are trying to suppress.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a second time.

The Acting Attorney-General proposed that the Council go into Committee.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded.

His Excellency—If there is any hon. member who would rather not go into Committee on an Ordinance so soon as it is read a second time I shall always be glad to hear any objection to that effect. The difficulty I feel is this. The Ordinance is read on Monday, it is not published until Saturday, and therefore hon. members have only about forty-eight hours to study the Ordinance, and they may not feel themselves altogether prepared to go into Committee on an Ordinance immediately it has been read a second time. If, however, the Ordinance is merely a formal one or does not contain any points of importance there can be objection to going into Committee at once, but if it does I think it is not desirable to dispose of an Ordinance until all the members have had an opportunity of giving fair consideration to it.

No member objecting the Council went into committee.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer proposed an amendment to the effect that in form A it should be stated that the penalty was $100 for each tenement in regard to which false particulars were given. He said the Ordinance laid down that a person was liable for each tenement, but form A did not give that information, and the Chinese were under the impression they could only be fined $100 in all and had committed the offence under that impression, whereas they would not have done so if they had known they were punishable for each tenement.

The amendment was agreed to and the Bill reported.

THE PEACE PRESERVATION ORDINANCE.

The Acting Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to repeal Ordinance No. 29 of 1888 and to amend Ordinance No. 15 of 1886, entitled "The Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1886."

The Bill was read a second time and passed through committee.

THE POLICE BILL.

The Acting Attorney-General—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill entitled "an Ordinance to amend The Police Force Consolidation Ordinance, 1887." The amendments are few and unimportant, but it is necessary they should be made, because when the Police Force Consolidation Ordinance was passed the office of Deputy Superintendent had been abolished, and instead there was an officer called Adjutant. The office of Deputy Superintendent has now been revived, and it is necessary to provide for that revival. Section 23 gives the "Captain Superintendent" power to punish for breaches of discipline and it is proposed to transfer part of that duty to the Deputy Superintendent. Therefore in that section after the words "Captain Superintendent" will be added the words "or the Deputy Superintendent." There is another small amendment in the same section. Hitherto the Captain Superintendent has been in the habit of paying these fines into a fund, and from that fund furnishing to the Police Force certain furniture or extras in the way of food or something of that kind. Doubts have arisen as to whether that was strictly legal, so I propose to insert words to remove that doubt.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—In seconding the motion for the second reading of this Bill said, I may mention that when we go into committee on the Bill I shall have to move an additional amendment on a point which has lately arisen in connection with the same Ordinance. Under a certain section if a constable desires to leave the Force before the completion of his term he has to pay the amount of two months' pay for each unexpired year of service. This regulation, which is perfectly just towards men who have been enlisted in England and received bonuses, and whose passage out has been paid by this Colony, is perhaps scarcely equitable to the men who have been enlisted here. I shall therefore move an amendment which will give the Governor power to reduce the amount of penalty in the case of a man who desires to leave before the completion of his five years' service.

His Excellency—I may add to the observations that have just been made by the Colonial Secretary that I think when we go into committee on this Ordinance it may be desirable to insert such an amendment as he proposes. A case came before us not very long ago in which a member of the Police Force wanted to retire, and I found he could not legally do so except by paying a considerable sum of money. If I could have dispensed with that requirement in the case I refer to I should have made use of my discretion to allow him to do so, and if an amendment is inserted to the effect stated by the Acting Colonial Secretary I think it may do away with the hardship which the present Ordinance sometimes entails.

The Bill was read a second time.

THE PENSION FUND BILL.

The Acting Attorney-General—I beg to move the second reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate a Pension Fund for widows and children of Public Officers of the Colony." It will doubtless be within the memory of hon. members of this Council that applications for compassionate allowances have from time to time been made on the death of a public servant leaving a widow and children, and in order to prevent these applications it is proposed to institute a fund for widows and children. The Ordinance, the second reading of which I move to-day, is based on the Ceylon one, which I believe has succeeded in the object for which it was intended.

The Acting Colonial Secretary—I beg to second the second reading of this Bill, and I may mention that the necessity of certain members of the Civil Service contributing to this fund is dependent on an increase of pay which it is proposed should be given to them in the Estimates which will shortly be presented to the Council. While passing the second reading of the Bill, therefore, it may possibly not be desirable to go into Committee on it until we have considered the Estimates.

His Excellency—As the Colonial Secretary has stated, this Bill has been introduced in consequence of the direction of the Secretary of State that certain officers who receive an increase of pay should subscribe to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. I mention this fact because hon. members will remember that some months ago a similar Bill, though not actually brought before the Council, was published in the *Gazette* with the intention of bringing it forward. The matter was considered by the Governor in Council and it was thought that on account of the comparatively small number of civil servants here, as compared with other Colonies, the measure might not have the same success here as elsewhere, and it was not further proceeded with. In view, however, of the Secretary of State's instructions we must go on with the Bill. As the Acting Attorney-General has mentioned, it is a copy of the Ordinance that exists in Ceylon. I may state that when that Ordinance was passed in Ceylon I happened to be there, and I had the duty of conducting it through the Council. I cannot take upon myself to say, up to the present time, whether it has been a sucess in that Colony or not, but I have no reason to believe it has been otherwise. A similar Ordinance has been passed in British Guiana and in Mauritius. In British Guiana it has certainly been a success and its financial position for some time past has been very good. As I said in my address at the last meeting it is impossible to say, where we have such a small number of civil servants as we have here, how far the Ordinance will prove a success; but hon. members must have noticed that from time to time appeals are made for the widows and children of members of the Civil Service who are left unprovided for, and it is very difficult in some cases to judge of the sum the relatives may require, and in some cases it is utterly impossible; however generously this Council might be disposed, to give any substantial relief to those left in want. But there is no doubt this Fund, if it works properly, will provide a very considerable sum for those who contribute towards it, and whose widows and children may be left unprovided for at their death. The Ordinance is a somewhat complicated one and when we are dealing with it in Committee we shall necessarily have to follow it with considerable care. The details have been very carefully drawn up by those who have given themselves to the study of measures of this description, and hon. members will see that a civil servant who draws a comparatively small salary and contributes to this Fund will leave his widow or his children in such a position at all events as will prevent their being left in a state of destitution or want, even if he has no other means of providing for them. I have thought it right to make these observations because hon. members and the public may have thought it strange a similar measure should have been abandoned before, but as the Secretary of State has urged the necessity of such a measure we can only hope it may really prove a success.

The Bill was read a second time.

THE SQUATTERS' BILL.

The Acting Attorney-General, in moving the second reading of this Bill, said—It has been found necessary to introduce this Ordinance owing to the large number of persons who are at present occupying land without any grant or lease or interest. The preamble states that there are three classes of persons so occupying land. There are those who were in occupation at the time of the establishment of the Colony, those who have taken possession since without any grant, and thirdly, those who have a licenses such as are known as squatter's licences, but without any other grant, or lease, or interest from the Crown. It has become necessary to regulate the position of these people and to give them a better kind of lease, so as to enable them to improve their holdings if they so desire. The first question to be settled is whether the people in possession of the land have any title to it. As I remarked before, the first class is that of certain persons who were in occupation at the time of the establishment of the Colony, or their descendants, and in order to ascertain these claims this Bill provides a Board to examine them consisting of one of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Surveyor-General and the Registrar-General for the time being, and one other person to be from time to time appointed by the Governor. The judge will be Chairman of the Board and this Ordinance gives the Board certain powers necessary to the making of enquiries as to the claims, such as enforcing the attendance of witnesses, compelling the production of documents, and punishment of persons guilty of contempt of the Board. The Board will have power to determine in what time claims to leases in any district shall be made and to fix the dates and places for hearing such claims, and on the report of the Board leases will be granted by Government. The other sections of the Ordinance deal mostly with formal matters. This Ordinance enacts that the Surveyor-General shall, before the hearing of the claims relating to land in any district or village, fix the rents to be charged in any leases which may be granted, but the Governor may on the recommendation of the Board or of his own motion grant the lease in any particular case with a rent lower than that fixed by the Surveyor-General. When notice has been given to parties to give up a holding or where they have not taken the trouble to make their claim properly and still continue to occupy the land, they will be treated as trespassers and dealt with accordingly. No appeal from any decision of the Board is to be allowed.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded the second reading.

Bill read a second time.

THE COMPANIES' BILL.

The Acting Attorney-General—I beg to move the second reading of a Bill to give further powers to Companies with respect to the alteration of their Memoranda of Association. Hon. members of this Council will remember that in the beginning of this year an Ordinance was introduced to enable one of our local companies to alter its Memorandum of Association. Objections were taken to that Bill after it had been read a third time and the matter was referred to the Secretary of State. It happened that this question was engaging the attention of people at home and a similar measure was before parliament. Under the law as it stands no Company can alter its Memorandum of Association and if it wishes to do so the only course open is to go into liquidation, wind up the concern, and start a new Company. This was found to be a great hardship and a measure was introduced in England, of which this is a copy, to enable companies to alter their Memoranda of Association. Section 1 of the Bill gives that power but states that the alteration shall not take effect until it has been confirmed by the Court. Section 1 sub-section 2 states that before confirming the alteration the Court must be satisfied that sufficient notice has been given to every person whose interests will be affected by the alteration and with respect to every creditor who is entitled to object that his consent has been obtained or his claim discharged or secured, while sub-section 4 states that the court shall in exercising its discretion under the Ordinance, have regard to the rights and interests of the members of the Company as well as to the rights and interests of the creditors, and the Court may if it think fit order that any members dissenting from the resolution be paid off and that their names be removed from the register of members. I submit that the Ordinance gives sufficient protection to everyone interested and in submitting the alteration to the Court for confirmation it gives the Court power to examine it thoroughly and gives to everyone who is any way affected by it full opportunity of having their objections heard and decided upon by the Court.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a second time.

SANITARY BOARD BY-LAWS.

The Acting Colonial Secretary moved that certain by-laws made by the Sanitary Board under Sub-section 13 of Section 13 of the Public Health Ordinance be confirmed by the Council.

The Acting Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the resolution was carried.

The Council then adjourned until Monday next.

CANTON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held at noon to-day (14th inst.), at the offices of the general managers, Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co. The Hon. J. J. Keswick presided, and among those present were Hon. P. Ryrie, Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple, D. Gillies, D. R. Sassoon (consulting committee) J. J. Bell-Irving, J. B. Coughtrie, W. A. Cruickshank, C. C. Anderson, H. W. Dick, B. Byramjee, J. S. Chattoo, McK. Ross, W. J. Gresson, R. H. R. Burder, Ng Awei, Ng Tong, Fung Kee, etc., and G. J. Veitch (secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, considering that 1889 was one of the worst years experienced by underwriters during the last quarter of a century I feel certain that the Report as presented will give satisfaction to both shareholders and contributors of business alike, for after the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. on capital, and a 20 per cent. bonus to contributors there is a balance of $167,555.61 left for present disposal, which amount we propose to divide as follows—by paying a final dividend of 4 per cent. to our shareholders, adding $83,000 to the Reserve Fund and carrying forward to New Account $64,555.61 to provide for possible contingencies. I must congratulate the shareholders on the fact that our Reserve Fund has now reached the limit allowed by our Articles of Association, viz. $500,000, and I feel sure you will all agree in the advisability of giving us at an early date power to further increase this Fund in such manner as may be deemed best in the interests of the Company. With regard to the present year's estimates the balance at credit is, as you have no doubt already perceived, about $53,000 less than at a corresponding period last year. I am glad, however, to be able to inform you that no losses of importance have occurred since the publication of the accounts. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions.—There being none, he proposed their adoption.

Mr. Dick seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Coughtrie proposed the confirmation of Messrs. Sassoon and Gillies as members of the Consulting Committee, and their re-election, together with Messrs. Dalrymple, Davies, and Ryrie.

Mr. Byramjee seconded, and it was agreed to.

Capt. Anderson proposed, and Mr. Ho Kum Tong seconded, the re-appointment of Messrs. F. Henderson and G. S. Coxon as auditors, and with the announcement that the dividend warrants would be ready to-morrow the proceedings terminated.

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. Fielding Clarke, Puisne Judge).

October 14th.

AN ARCHITECT'S CHARGES.

Mr. W. F. Hatherly sued Mr. W. St. J. Hancock, architect, for $1,000.—Mr. Bowles appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Francis, Q.C., (instructed by Mr. Reece) defended. There was a counter-claim set up for $550.

Mr. Bowles said that the amount sued for was made up of a claim for the return of $195, commission paid, and $928, being the amount of damages sustained by reason of the defendant's negligence and want of skill, the amount being reduced to $1,000 to bring it within the jurisdiction of that Court. The facts were as follows—Early last year plaintiff bought some land at Kowloon, and employed the defendant to erect a house on it, the contract price being $5,320, and the time for completion September last. It was actually only finished in January this year, but not until last month that a certificate of fitness for habitation was obtained from the Sanitary Board. The damages claimed were made up of loss of rent for the intervening months, the defendant having neglected to send the plans to the Sanitary Board for approval; and of the cost of re-constructing the drains, after the work had been taken out of his hands, and given to the firm of Danby, Leigh, and Orange. The return of commission was demanded on the ground that by the professional scale here he was only entitled to five per cent. on the whole cost of the house.

Plaintiff was then called, and stated that he was secretary to the Masonic Club. In 1888 he bought Inland Lot 441 at Kowloon, and in November of that year commenced building operations, engaging Mr. Hancock as architect. He promised to build the house economically, and only charge five per cent on the contract, instead of the usual seven per cent which other architects charged. Witness had between $11,000 and $12,000 at the time, out of which he paid $7,166 for the land. He told Mr. Hancock his circumstances, and he suggested that witness should build a terrace, of which he gave him a sketch plan, but no specifications. He told witness that the houses would cost about $4,500 each, or about $27,000 in all. Witness asked if he could not build one house, and he was told "No," it would be very expensive. Another plan was made, but witness did not approve it. Eventually a plan was approved, and the site levelled, at a cost of $316, and in May 1889 a contract for the erection of the house, at a cost of $5,320, entered into. The work was to be completed on the 30th November. Mr. Hancock promised to assist him in getting a mortgage on the property as soon as the roof was on. In January he sent witness accounts shewing the cost of the work, which he accepted, except the item of Mr. Hancock's own fees, as that would involve his paying commission on commission. The drains had all to be re-made by Messrs. Danby, Leigh, and Orange, at a cost of $200, although Mr. Hancock was told to get everything ready to get the house passed. It was only passed last month, several applications from individuals wishing to tenant the house, being received previously. In June he tried to get the house passed, but was informed that no plans of the drains had been submitted by Mr. Hancock. Mr. Wolff was offering $70 a month. Mr. Apcar also made an offer for the house at $55, in June. Witness agreed to take the offer, but could not because the house was not ready. Witness did not see Mr. Apcar again. He afterwards wrote to Mr. Marten and told him not to let the house to Apcar, as he wanted to live in it himself. He was willing to let the house at first to Apcar. Mr. Hancock fixed the value of "Glenthorne" at $80 per month. The house was now let at $60 per month; witness paying the taxes.

Cross-examined—He borrowed $5,800 from Mr. Chater at different times to pay the contractor, but the house was his (plaintiff's). He bought the land out of £1,500 that he got from England. There were 38,000 square feet in the lot. The original estimate for the house was $5,300. He never saw but one set of estimates, which were not reduced by some $11,000. At one time, when negotiating for the sale of the property to Mr. Holmes, he put the matter into the hands of Mr. Hancock for that purpose.

His lordship—If Mr. Hancock was acting as a land agent then the charge would be fair, otherwise the claim for it would fall through.

Cross-examination continued—He thought he was dealing with a gentleman, so he did not take special notes of all that was passing. The absence of such notes would account for what appeared to be defective memory. When the Military Authorities raised questions respecting some of his property he wrote to Mr. Hancock instructing him to intercede with the Government in his behalf, for which services he expected to have to pay. He never intended going on with the six houses, he had not the means. He left the arrangements of drains etc. entirely to Mr. Hancock.

Mr. R. K. Leigh, of the firm of Danby and Leigh, said:—I was instructed with reference to the house in question in the end of July. Mr. Hatherly came and asked for a permit for the occupation of the house. I went and looked over them, and practically superintended the altering of them. The drains were taper pipes, very inferior, and the joints were not cemented according to law. The drain discharged itself into the ditch at the side of the road. The water from the bathroom ran down the surface drain to the same place, and could not legally have been used as I first saw it. After our firm had submitted new plans for sewers, the proper certificate from the Sanitary Board was obtained. The contract price was $170. We consider it a part of our duty in drawing up plans to get them accepted by the Sanitary Board, and obtain a certificate of fitness for habitation. I consider the $50 charged by Mr. Hancock for running levels etc., was too much. Architects are entitled to charge 5% on the cost which, in this case, was $350; and I think $150 would be a fair charge for the plans produced. All the charges should be counted as covered by the 5 per cent. commission.

His Lordship said that his view of the case, so far, was that the 5 per cent. which Mr. Leigh mentioned, was a fair charge, and this, with a small charge for the plans of the terrace, which was not included with the $150 for plans, was sufficient.

Mr. Leigh, cross-examined, said he was not prepared to swear that the sewer drain was actually connected with the kitchen drain pipe. He jumped to that conclusion from what he had seen.

Mr. Francis then said that if his lordship would grant an adjournment he had no doubt the parties would come to a settlement out of Court.

The case was thereupon adjourned until Thursday forenoon.

THE "FILIPINAS."

The oft-doubted "stability" of His Siamese Majesty's new gun-vessel *Makut Rajakumar*, otherwise the *Filipinas*, is amply testified in the following extracts from letters written by Capt. Guldberg and the chief officer to friends in Hongkong. The former writes:—

Saigon, 29th September, 1890.

I suppose you would like to know how the ship behaved on the way down here. As soon as we were outside Green Island we got into heavy cross seas, ship rolling awfully, but any ship would have done that in such a sea. The glass went down all the time, but I made up my mind to run for it, as the wind and sea afterwards came from aft, and I was anxious to see how she would go. I watched her sharply, and thought I could see that she was all right. At night the sea was tremendously high, and it was blowing very hard indeed. I would have liked to heave her to the wind, but the sea was too dangerous, and I was afraid of washing away sky-lights in trying to do so, as she was going through the water at an awful rate, but shipped comparatively little water. Next day the wind hauled round, and the high sea was right abeam. We ran like that for several hours, and she behaved better than most ships would have done, but at last the sea and gale increased, and I was obliged to heave her to. She came up without taking very much water over, and was riding on the sea like a duck. Everybody from down below had to come up, and stay up, as nothing could be left open. We had a rather rough time of it, the engineers as well as those of us on deck. No food could be cooked, of course; sardines and biscuits taken on the bridge was all we got. I myself was not off the bridge for two days and a night. I have entire confidence in the vessel, and would take her anywhere; those who say that she has not stability, don't know anything about her. We were three days and 8 hours reaching here. Having twin screws is a great thing when hove to in a gale, as it is easy to keep head to sea.

The chief officer writes:—

Saigon, 1st October, 1890.

The vessel arrived here after a rough but speedy passage of 3½ days. Shortly after leaving port, on the 24th, we advanced into the western quarter of a China Sea typhoon, wind keeping steady or nearly so until 10 p.m. when it veered to North and continued going round from N.W. to N.W. and finally to S.S.E., at which point it only remained for an hour or two, then veered to N.W. again and gradually from that to East, decreasing in force and finally settling round to S.S.W. It lasted 38 hours in all, with the sea from all points of the compass. It is needless to tell a nautical man that we had a jolly hard time of it, but as to the ship's behaviour throughout I cannot too highly compliment the builders on having produced as fine a specimen of naval structure, for encountering adverse weather, as ever came out of a dock-yard; she is highly creditable to the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., for the purpose she was built as, a cruiser. I think the Manila Government made a mistake in letting her pass from their hands, as she is a splendid steamer and on her maiden attempt (as I presume we may call her passage down South) behaved handsomely against heavy odds. After passing the La Frones, Capt. Guldberg took her right out to sea, steering S. by W. He is all a fellow could wish to be with, being courteous, prudent, and a thorough sailor and navigator.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF RAUB.

A Raub correspondent writes:—About fifteen months ago I started from Singapore for here by way of Selangor, and thence over the mountains into Pahang. At that time there was no road, nothing but a rough jungle path, and I can assure you the trip was anything but a pleasant one, occupying many days. On arriving at Raub I found no person but the then manager, Mr. R. Sefton, and about half a dozen coolies. He was doing a little prospecting and endeavoring to find a suitable road for conveying machinery, etc., to the place. Large holes had been sunk on different parts of the concession from which the natives assured me plenty of gold had been taken by Malays and Chinese for many years, but they had been compelled to stop work owing to their inadequate means of removing the water from the shafts. About two months later the present manager, Mr. Bibby, arrived from Australia with about half a dozen miners and sufficient machinery to prospect the mine on a small scale. It was from this time that the prospecting of Raub really commenced. It was found that by clearing a small river called the Bilut of logs and rocks machinery could be landed within two and a half miles of Raub. After deciding on where the first shaft should be sunk a road was made to the river. Boats were built specially for conveying the machinery, which, after much trouble and delay, was got up the river, landed, and conveyed to the concession.

It took several months to get the engine and pumps set up and in working order, and then they commenced pumping out one of the old shafts, from which some very rich specimens were taken out. Work was then begun in earnest, and in a very short time Raub presented an appearance that would do credit to a Denver or a Leadville, with pumping, hoisting and crushing machinery in full operation. The result of this work you have doubtless already seen in the manager's recent report, in which he shows that about $19,000 was the result of their first crushing. As this is merely a prospect, and the whole of the work, under by no means favorable circumstances, has been accomplished in a little over a year, I think it reflects very great credit on Mr. Bibby, who in such a short space of time has converted an almost inaccessible jungle into a prosperous and productive mining concession. This work stands out in striking contrast to that of other Pahang mining companies. A good road has been built from Selangor to Raub and from there to the next working mine Punjom, which virtually brings Raub within five days of Singapore. Prospecting is at present going on in a new shaft at Sungei Argus, another part of the concession, with good results, and as there seems to be little doubt but that there is plenty of gold to be got in different parts of the concession from the old holes, Raub bids fair to become a valuable property. It is, however, unfortunate that shareholders allow themselves to be so easily influenced by information that is not at all reliable. The capital of £1,000,000 I admit, is enormous, still the concession is a large one, and as it has every appearance of becoming productive in many localities I see no reason why there should not be many "Baby Raubs" if the Company sell parts of their concession, as the Punjom Company have done.

At Punjom they have recently been finding some very good specimens, in fact more has been done within the last few months than in the whole previous history of the mine.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SEOUL, September 22nd.

THE CAPTURE OF KRIPS.

Mr. J. Krips, the vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, consular agent for Germany and deputy of the United States at Wuhu, China, who, for some five days previous had been patiently awaiting outside the harbour of Chemulpo in a junk, was arrested by the Chinese police of that treaty-port under somewhat dramatic circumstances on the 11th instant. Mr. Krips, a Hungarian by birth, left Chefoo recently under suspicion of having embezzled Taels 200,000, in a Chinese junk, for Chemulpo, hoping from that point to gain Vladivostock, where it is believed most of his booty is safely put away. The telegraph, however, got there ahead of him and though he kept himself out of reach by remaining about five or six miles outside awaiting an opportunity to exchange vessels and proceed to Vladivostock, the accidental stranding and damaging of his craft upon a sunken rock forced the junk to enter the outer harbour, whither the Chinese Consul immediately sent an officer to apprehend him. Upon being approached, Krips drew a revolver and threatened to pistol the Chinese official, who prudently returned to the shore for assistance, coming back shortly afterwards with a dozen men or so. In the meantime, Mr. Kripshad managed to have himself transferred to a Japanese schooner, lying near by. The Chinese police boarding the schooner proceeded to execute their mandate. Krips, after a desperate resistance, then jumped overboard, in an alleged attempt to commit suicide; but, was fished out by the Chinese boatmen, taken to the Consulate and held there until Mr. F. Krien, H.I.G.M.'s Consul in Korea, who arrived the next day, assumed charge of him and installed him more comfortably in the Japanese Consular gaol. A few days later Mr. Vincent Mace, a constable from Chefoo, arrived to take charge of him and conduct him to Shanghai. It is understood that only $400 were found upon his person and amongst his effects.

FRENCH DECORATIONS.

On July 14th last, His Excellency Mons. Picquet, Governor General of France's possessions in the Far East, conferred the decorations of the Royal Order of Cambodia, upon Colonel J. G. Lee, and Mons. A. Salabelle, giving the former the officer's insignia, and the latter the decoration of chevalier. The nominations, so it is understood, were made at the request of Mons. V. Collin de Plancy, French Commissioner in Seoul, in consequence of valuable services rendered by both gentlemen to his Legation and the French community in Seoul. Col. Lee is one of the American officers who came out to Korea about three years ago, to assist in instructing the fictitious Korean army, and who has been so outrageously treated by the Korean Government. Mons. Salabelle, a graduate of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, was formerly a professor at the Imperial University in Tokio, but is now the architect of the French Industrial Mission in the Orient and engaged in constructing the Korean King's new European palace.

BURIAL OF THE QUEEN-DOWAGER.

There is not much stirring at present except with regard to the "planting" of the eighty-year-old Queen-Dowager which will be done, *a la mode*, on the 14th prox.

TIENTSIN.

Tientsin, August 27th.

Mons. P. Ristelhueber leaves to-morrow for Peking, to be ready to take over charge of French interests in China on the departure of M. Lemaire for France.

Monsieur E. Frandin, who has been Acting Secretary of Legation in Peking, passed through Tientsin this week on his way to take up his new appointment as Chief of the Tonquin Frontier Commission—the right man in the right place.

The water continues to fall steadily on the plain on both sides of the Peiho, and a considerable area of country is showing above water. The pump erected at the West Arsenal, or Hai Kwan Sau, two months ago, to empty the inner plain, is still kept at work night and day pumping water from the inside of the Defence wall, to the outside. The communication between the water outside and the water inside being perfectly open it is but one body of water, and operations have the same effect as if a ship at sea were to attempt to dry the ocean by pumping from one side of the ship and discharging on the other. The West Arsenal has all the most modern inventions at its disposal, and its staff are experts in the use of them. Frequent experiments with the electric search light are wont to startle the owls (if there are any) in the towers of our Town Hall on dark nights, and nothing that the civilised world can boast of is hidden from the managers of this Imperial workshop. Yet they have been burning coal day and night and wearing out their machinery in pumping in an area of 500 square miles, and discharging the water back into the reservoir whence it came? Does this represent the point to which the educated Chinese have arrived in the application of science? We give it up, but refer it to the learned author of "Chinese Characteristics."

A large party of distinguished Chinese officials' wives were dining in one of the foreign restaurants on Monday night; the wife of the Railway Co.'s Director invited the lady of the Fukien Judge as the chief guest. This is probably the first entertainment of its kind ever known to the public. Who says that China is not "awakening from her lethargy," when her women assist in the advance?

4th October.

The German Legation affords a pleasing practical proof of the interest it intends henceforth to make in the welfare of the Catholic Missions by making an appeal to the German community for contributions to the relief of the distress in the Vicariate of South Shantung, which is under the care of a German bishop, Anzer, now on a voyage to Europe. The notification appears under the signature of Mr. von Brandt in the *Ostasiatische Lloyd*, and the German Bank in Shanghai is the authorized channel for the receipt of contributions. The quality of mercy is not strained, and famine contributions are always understood to have results extending beyond the immediate subjects of relief. There is doubtless a certain significance in the appeal made direct by the German Minister expressly for the German diocese of South Shantung, and if there be a double motive, we hope for the sake of the poor people concerned that the benevolence of the German residents in China will be doubly stirred to action thereby.

Chang Yao, the Governor of Shantung, has ordered a dredger costing over £10,000, from Germany. It is contracted for to be delivered in Shantung in August next year. It is for the Yellow River.

At a meeting of the Race Club on Monday it was decided that as sufficient dry ground was likely to be available, the usual Autumn meeting should be held in November, the days to be fixed by the Stewards. Training has commenced on the half-mile of cleared road just outside the Taku Road gate. It is also intended, we understand, to have a race meeting in Peking some time this month.

The unseasonable heat was broken in upon by a blast of northerly wind on Wednesday, which has cleared the air and given us the regular bright autumn sky.

We hear 60 missionaries were booked for China and Japan per steamer leaving San Francisco on 4th September. From this number Peking University is to be reinforced by Rev. M. Lyall, Theological Department; Dr. T. Jones, Medical Department; and Rev. W. Head and (of Boston University) to the College of Liberal Arts.—*Chinese Times.*

Printed and Published by ROBERT FRASER-SMITH, No. 6, Pedder's Hill, to the city of Victoria, Hongkong.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2667. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1890. SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN $1, or MORE THAN $250 at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having $100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890. [19

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager. [10

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $8,168,062 50
RESERVE FUND 5,482,127.00
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 8,168,062.50

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

T. E. DAVIES, Esq.	A. MCCONACHIE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.	S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq.	L. POSNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK.	D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [8

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... 2,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... 1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman. } Managing Directors.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman. }
LEE SING, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.
D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Buildings.

Properties purchased and sold.

Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.

Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [709

Intimations.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

N E W H A T S.

CHRISTY'S & HEATH'S Black, Brown and Grey FELT HATS.
DOUBLE and SINGLE TERAI and other SOFT FELTS.
Best English-made STRAW HATS.
LADIES' FELT HELMETS and CALCUTTA PITH HATS.
TWEED CAPS.

ROBERT LANG & Co.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1890 [139

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

ARE SHOWING A VERY FINE SELECTION OF

ORIGINAL WATER COLOUR PICTURES,

And high-class Engravings, Painted in Water Colours after Pictures by distinguished English and Continental Artists—including Marcus Stone, R.A., S. E. Waller, E. de Blass, A. Dollman, P. Doanowits, &c.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [7

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.,

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
Commission Agents.

TRAVELLING MEDICINE CHESTS (FOTHERGILL), containing preparations in the convenient form of the OVOID CAPSULED PILLS.
ALBOLENE, a valuable toilet luxury.
PURE FRUIT JUICES, Lemon, Raspberry and Strawberry, for the preparation of SYRUPS, BEVERAGES, &c.
CRUICKSHANK'S Cholera Mixture, Anti-Dyspepsia Mixture, Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, Pills Gelatine Coated, Laxative, Liver, Antibilious, Antimalarial, &c., &c.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1890. [892

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

AUTUMN AND WINTER HOSIERY AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING GOODS.

WOOL, CASHMERE and MERINO PANTS and UNDERSHIRTS.
" " " HALF HOSE.
ROWING and FOOTBALL, JERSEYS and SWEATERS.
OXFORD TWILL, FRENCH PRINT and CALCUTTA SHIRTINGS.
CARDIGAN JACKETS and FANCY KNITTED VESTS.
TENNIS JERSEYS and SHIRTS.
DRESSING GOWNS, TRAVELLING RUGS, SHAWL STRAPS.
COLLARS, TIES, SCARVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, BELTS.
DRESS SHIRTS, TIES, and SOCKS.
TENNIS BATS, BALLS, NETS, SHOES, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1890. [23

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS.

ESTD. 1864

Hongkong—18, Queen's Road.

Shanghai—8, Feochow Road.

W. POWELL & CO.

AUTUMN AND WINTER FASHIONS.
FIRST SHOW OF

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES.

MONDAY, the 13th instant, and following days.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1890. [6

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1891.
Date Block and Blotting Pad Diaries.
Dog Collars.
Whatton's Hydrographical Surveying.
Watelhouse's Photographic Reproduction of Drawings.
Badminton Library—Shooting.
" Golf.
" Tennis.
Sprinck's Pastel Painting.
Large stock of New French Novels.
Wilkinson's Photogravure.
Bentham's Flora Hongkongensis.
Watkin's Telegraph Code.
A. B. C. " "
A. " "
Ager's " "

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1890. [156

PIANOS ON HIRE. **A. HAHN.** PIANOS FOR SALE.

PIANO-TUNER AND REPAIRER.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c., &c.

No. 2, PEDDER'S STREET.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1890. [1148

Intimations.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.

SEASON 1890-1891.

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Established A.D. 1841.

WE have received our New Season's importations direct from the best Growers in England, France, and Germany, and are now prepared to execute all orders received for same with prompt and careful attention.

Descriptive Catalogues for ordering from (containing hints for gardening) will be sent post free on application.

Orders from one Person $5 to $10 allowed 25 per cent. discount.

Orders from one Person over $10 allowed an extra 5 per cent. discount.

Single Packets at List Prices.

WATSON'S PATENT DRYING BOTTLES.

By the use of these Bottles, Seeds and Goods of all kinds, that are susceptible to the destroying influence of moisture can be kept in good condition everywhere.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1890. [1333

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT SILVER LOAN OF 1884, C.

3RD DRAWING.

INTEREST due and drawn BONDS of this LOAN will be payable at the Offices of the Corporation, on and after the 15th instant.

Lists of drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Agents issuing the Loan,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1890. [1439

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of Seven Dollars per Share for the year 1889 will be payable on TUESDAY, the 14th instant.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after that date.

By order of the Board,
N. J. EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1890. [1427

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will take place at the CITY HALL, on MONDAY, 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

E. H. GORE-BOOTH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1890. [1428

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.
(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA,"

Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above places, TO-MORROW, the 17th October, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 6th October, 1890. [3

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG,"

Captain Young, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 17th inst., at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1890. [1421

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

FOR SOURABAYA AND SAMARANG.

THE Company's Steamship

"MIIKE MARU,"

Captain Sommer, will be despatched for the above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1890. [1425

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"

Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 19th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [1445

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY, (Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement offers).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET,"

Captain W. L. Brown, will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [1448

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.
(Calling at PORT DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"AIRLIE,"

Captain Ellis, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 18th October, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [1413

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, HODEIDAH, MASSOWAH, SUAKIM, JEDDA, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE and FIUME.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"ELEKTRA,"

Captain G. Mahorcich, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at NOON.

Cargo will not be received on board after 5 P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1890. [1416

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"GEORGE SKOLFIELD,"

Dunning, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1890. [1227

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. American Ship

"SINTRAM,"

M. A. Woodside, Master, will load, here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1890. [1280

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILWAY COMPANIES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1890.

(Subject to Alteration).

SUSSEX	FRIDAY.....	Oct. 31st.
BATAVIA.....	SATURDAY...	Nov. 14th.
ABYSSINIA...	THURSDAY...	Dec. 4th.
PARTHIA.....	THURSDAY...	Dec. 25th.
BATAVIA.....	SUNDAY	Jan. 25th.
ABYSSINIA...	THURSDAY...	Feb. 19th.

THE Steamship

"SUSSEX"

Captain Holt, sailing at NOON, on FRIDAY, the 31st October, will proceed to VANCOUVER, *via* SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

To Vancouver and Victoria	$210.00
To Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma	$213.00
To Portland, Oregon	$220.00
To Winnipeg, Minneapolis, St. Paul	$260.00
To Chicago, Kansas City, Milwaukee	$275.00
To St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati	$280.00
To Hamilton, Kingston, London (Ont.), Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Baltimore, Philadelphia and Washington	$290.00
To Quebec, Boston, Portland (Maine)	$295.00
To Halifax, St. Johns	$305.00
To Liverpool	$375.00
To London, *via* Liverpool	$330.00
To Paris and Bremen	$345.00
To Havre and Hamburg	$335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials.

Return Tickets.—First and second class only.—Prepaid return tickets to Pacific Coast Points, and to Eastern and Interior Points of Canada and U.S.A. will be granted, available for:—
6 months at 25 per cent. off Return Fare.
3 " " 50 per cent. " " "
(Time is reckoned from the date of landing to date of re-embarkation at Vancouver.)

Passengers to Pacific Coast Points and to Interior and Eastern Points of Canada and U.S.A. not holding prepaid return tickets but who re-embark within 12 months from date of landing at Vancouver will be allowed 10 per cent. off the return fare.

Prepaid return tickets to European points will be issued available for 12 months at double fares (Mexican Dollars.)

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with address marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1890. [41

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, *viâ* YOKOHAMA on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, *viâ* Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 332.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Offices of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. from Return Fare. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1890. [x

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;
ALSO,
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the principal places in RUSSIA.

ON SUNDAY, the 26th day of October, 1890, at 10 A.M., the Company's Steamship "NECKAR," Captain H. Supmer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE & CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on 23rd September, (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1890. [4

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE;
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"GAELIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 1st November, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—
To San Francisco.....$225.00
To San Francisco and return, available for 6 months..... 393.75
To Liverpool..... 325.00
To London..... 332.00

To other European Points at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. *This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1890. [x

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

SELECT MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS.

STRINGENTS, DIARRHŒA & CHOLERA REMEDIES, &c.

DAKIN'S CHOLERA ELIXIR.—A prolonged experience of this epidemic in India, its home and birth-place, has proved beyond all doubt the efficacy of this remedy, which combines in a concentrated form the medicinal agents which have proved most useful in arresting the rapid progress of that fatal malady, and in combating it when developed.

Full directions accompany each bottle. Per bottle, $1.50 and $3.

Cholera Pills are made from an old, well-tried formula, and are most useful in the early stage of an attack. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Dakin's Chlorodyne is Sedative, Anodyne, and Anti-spasmodic. This reliable remedy has long been used throughout the East as a stand-by in Cholera and Diarrhœa. In bottles, 35, 75 cents, $1.50 and $2.75.

Dr. Rubini's Essence of Camphor.—Valuable for simple Diarrhœa, and in the earlier stages of Dysentery and Cholera. Per bottle, 50 cents.

Fluid Extract of Indian Bael (*prepared from the unripe fruit of the Ægle Marmelos*).

Of great service in Diarrhœa and Chronic Dysentery. Per bottle, $1.

Dietetic Bael.—A highly agreeable and nutritive diet, particularly recommended in derangement of the digestive organs, looseness, and irritation of the bowels.

This preparation has been in use in India for thirty years, and is there regarded as a specific in Diarrhœa and Dysentery. Per tin, $1.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1890. [52

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS.

Our New Factory has been recently refitted with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest and most approved kind, and we are well able to compete in quality with the best English Makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the manufacture throughout.

LARGE BOMBAY "SODAS"

☞ We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore, *free of Extra Charge*, to those of our Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first steamer leaving after receipt of order.

FOR COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the full amount allowed for Packages and Empties when received in good order.

Counterfoil Order Books supplied on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG,"
And all signed messages addressed thus will receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept ready in Stock:—

PURE AERATED WATERS
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SELTZER WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARSAPARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that look dirty, or greasy, or that appear to have been used for any other purpose than that of Containing Aerated Water, as such bottles are never used again by us.

A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED,
Hongkong, China, and Manila. [5

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL *Subscriptions must be paid in advance.*

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1890.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CZAREWITCH'S VISIT TO THE EAST.

LONDON, October 14th.

It is rumoured that the Grand Duke Nicholas Alexandrovitch's (the Czarewitch) journey to the East has been abandoned, the Empress of Russia dreading such a prolonged separation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MISS GRACIE PLAISTED'S Company will appear to-night at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, in "The Private Secretary."

OUR sporting readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. A. K. Travers, honorary secretary to the Cricket Club, has succeeded in raising an eleven to proceed to Singapore to meet the Straits cricketers about Christmas time. The team selected is a fairly good one all round, and will doubtless worthily uphold the cricketing reputation of Hongkong against all comers.

ABOUT 450 B.C. the Ionians first introduced the present system of writing from left to right. Previous to the above date from right to left prevailed, although the method called *boustrophedon* (that is, alternately from right to left and from left to right) was somewhat extensively practiced. The ancient Hebrew and Greek languages were written from right to left until about 450 B.C., when the form of the Greek letters was changed from the uncial to the cursive, and the manner of writing changed from right to left to left to right.

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zetland Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

A BERLIN restaurant and café is cooled in summer and heated in winter by electricity, and the flood of light from the electric lamps is tinted a delicate pink, which is so becoming to the complexions of the lady visitors that the place is thronged.

THE principal picture galleries of Europe are ranked according to the number of pictures they contain: 1, Versailles; 2, Dresden; 3, Madrid; 4, Louvre; 5, London; 6, St. Petersburg; 7, Berlin; 8, Vienna; 9, Munich; 10, Florence; 11, Naples; 12, Venice; 13 Antwerp; 14, Turin.

WE are asked to remind our readers that a Conference between a delegation of the Mercantile Marine Officers' Association and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce is fixed for four o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the City Hall, when the Sunday labour question will be discussed *pro bonâ publico*.

ACCORDING to a consular report, the countries of Europe cover the following areas: Germany, 34,596,000 acres; Russia, 494,227,000 Austria-Hungary, 45,951,700 acres; Sweden, 42,000,000 acres; France, 22,740,000 acres; Spain, 19,709,000 acres; Italy, 9,884,570 acres, and England, 2,471,000 acres.

AMONGST Mr. W. Brewer's varied collection of diaries for the coming year, a most useful volume is T. J. and J. Smith's Pocket Diary (No. 27 B). It is handsomely bound, has a page for each day of the year, separate spaces for memoranda and a cash account, and the paper is of excellent quality. This is one of the handiest pocket diaries we have yet seen.

WE understand that Mr. A. M. Bisbee, Coast Inspector, and Mr. D. M. Henderson, Engineer-in-chief of the Imperial Maritime Customs' service, who arrived here from Shanghai by the English mail steamer *Bokhara* on Tuesday, are *en route* to Hoihow to made arrangements for the construction of a light-house and other badly wanted aids to navigation in the Hainan Straits. On their return to Hongkong, the proposed removal of the Cape D'Aguilar light to the island of Waglan will receive the careful attention of Messrs. Bisbee and Henderson.

WHEN Anthony Trollope edited St. Paul's Magazine—both editor and magazine are now out of publication—he interviewed a well-known lady novelist, in order to obtain a novel from her pen which would run through the magazine as a serial. The lady refused to allow any of her works to be thus mutilated. "But," said Trollope, "it is necessary for the purposes of a magazine, and Thackeray and Dickens have done it." This roused the lady's ire. "Would you compare my writings," said she, "with the things of Thackeray and Dickens?" "Can't," said Trollope, in his gruffest manner; "never read a word of your writings."

CHAN ASHAO, accountant in Messrs. Hing Kee & Co.'s store in Queen's Road, figured at our *maison de justice* to-day, where Mr. H. E. Denson, from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, prosecuted him for being in unlawful possession of a tin of butter. The butter in question was proved to be the property of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., and Chan Ashao could no more account for it being in his box than he could repeat the Doxology. He was carefully escorted to the Central Station by the ubiquitous Quincey, made his salaam before Mr. Wise, contributed forty dollars to the public exchequer, and left the Court a marked man!

AT the Sanitary Board to-morrow Dr. Cantlie will move that a report on the sanitary condition of aerated water manufactories, dairies and food-preserving-establishments be furnished to the Board. The rest of the business is a report on over-crowding in Victoria, and letters having reference to:—Mr. Humphrey's absence from the Colony; an outfall for a drain at Quarry Bay; drainage of Ice Works. Reports having reference to:—Improvement of dusting service; disinfection of infected premises. Superintendent's report for September. Surveyor's report for 3rd quarter, 1890. Inspector of Markets' report for 3rd quarter, 1890, mortality returns for weeks ended 4th and 11th October, *précis* of papers concerning slaughter-houses, and sheep and swine markets.

A PLAIN, rowdy-looking individual lately dropped in at a police-court and sat down to watch the administration of justice. Legal justice, however, is an article that seldom leaves a favourable impression on the beholder and the visitor contained himself with difficulty until a contempt of court case occurred and the prisoner was fined in the sum of $5. Then the visitor went softly up and deposited the sum of $10 with the clerk, stating that he felt at least twice as contemptuous as the man who had just gone out, and that if he had had any more money about him he would have let his feelings out and indulged right off in $25 worth of derision for that court and everybody connected with it. Owing to financial pressure, however, he would subdue the rest of his sentiments till he got his next month's stipend, and then he would come down and let fly all the disgust that was in him.

"SMOKING must be allowed" said Senhor Francisco Baretto Guttierrez, when gently reproved for puffing a fragrant weed in too close proximity to some of the ladies of the "My Sweetheart" Company at the Victoria Hotel tiffin table on Wednesday last. Mr. D. C. Smith, the leading comedian of Miss Plaisted's troupe, observing that Senhor Francisco was annoying the ladies by his offensive manner, got up from his seat and walking over to the Portuguese gentleman courteously asked him to desist. So far so good, but Mr. Smith's ability to act in the heavy *rôle* of diplomatic mediator seems to have amounted to *nil*, for a few minutes later he is found wrenching the obnoxious weed from the persistent smoker and the final scene of this three-act comedy was performed in capital style at the Police Court this morning under the special patronage of Mr. A. G. Wise, Police Magistrate, who wound up the whole affair with the word "discharged."—*Exit omnes!*

THE fifth annual meeting of shareholders in the *Punjom Company has been advertised to take* place in the Company's office on Saturday the 25th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. To both time and place there are serious objections, which apparently have not suggested themselves to the Directors. There is certain to be a large attendance and considerable discussion, and the Company's office is notoriously a most unsuitable place for any public meeting. The Chamber of Commerce room and the St. Andrew's Hall are both available, and we would suggest that the use of one of these two rooms be secured. With regard to the time fixed, are not the Directors aware that the 25th is settling day on the local Stock Exchange, and that, in consequence, large numbers of share-brokers, and others who are registered holders of Punjoms, will be unable to attend to protect their own interests? The date of the meeting should at once be altered, or the public will have some cause for believing that the Directors, or some of them, are afraid to face the music and are placing all possible obstacles in the way to prevent a thorough inquiry before a "full house" into the very shady history of the Punjom Mining Company, Limited.

THE Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Mandiaus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning, and is due on the 23rd inst.

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme at the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock—

March	"We've all had 'em"	Ackermann.
Lancers	"Variety"	D'Egville.
Valse	"Vienness"	Czibulka.
Polka	"Come along"	Behrend.
Quadrille	"Genevieve"	Coote.
Galop	"Otto"	Kühner.

WE understand that there are prospects of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's "bust-up" steamer *Heungshan* being ready to resume running on the Hongkong-Macao route about November 1st. If the Directors are wise they will place the *Heungshan* on the Canton river and transfer the *Honam* to the Macao service—at all events during the winter season, as the latter is a very much better vessel in a sea-way than the new flat-bottomed craft, which was evidently specially designed for voyaging in smooth water.

UNDER the heading, "Professor Brown-Sequard Distanced," Dr. Burggraeve writes in his *Repertoire Universal de Medecine Dostmetrique* that a Dr. Malin-Conico of Naples pretends to have discovered the microbe of old age. The publications of Italy announce very seriously that the microbe of old age exists and is transmitted by heredity; invades with age the entire human organism, which it ravages and destroys, leading to caducity and finally to death. The above-named Dr. Malin-Conico hopes thus to have found the means of combating this invisible enemy, and preventing man from getting old. All of which is "important if true."

TWO months with hard labour was the magisterial allowance meted out to-day to that gallant "tar," George Winner of H.M.S. *Redpole*, who brutally assaulted a defenceless woman, by beating her on the head with a club, near the Protestant Cemetery, Happy Valley, a fortnight ago. The defendant pleaded that he was "half-seas-over" at the time, but that did not prove a sufficient defence in the opinion of Mr. A. G. Wise who, however, said that he would have inflicted a much heavier sentence but for the fact that there were certain "ins and outs" in the case which were worthy of some consideration.

A WATCH nearly two centuries old has come to the notice of the *Jewelers' Review*. The movement is inscribed: "Augustin L. Hecke, Friedberg," in German text, and the dial is ornamented with the figures of a man and woman in old-time costume, and bears the name Andreas Schuster, in old Continental text. The watch is provided with an ingeniously arranged bell which strikes the hours by a single and quarter hours by a double stroke in a slightly altered key. It may be made to strike at any time, and as often as the owner may wish to push the thumb-spring provided for the purpose—a great convenience in the darkness and a prime necessity to a blind person. The piece still keeps accurate time.

THE police had the satisfaction of finding out to-day, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the five Stanley Street gambling club managers, whose rascality formed the subject of a protracted inquiry by Mr. Wise at the Police Court a week ago, and whose temporary liberation was obtained by a disinterested friend who put up $100 for each of them, had cleared out of Hongkong altogether. With a smile his Worship signed warrants for the arrest of these social parasites, should they ever set foot in our model colony again, and caused the $500 bail to be added to our sorely straightened revenue. Hardly had the magistrate completed this capital piece of business, when Acting Inspector Hansen made his appearance as prosecutor in another "tall" gambling club case, he having raided Nos. 8 and 10 Graham Street last night, and arrested four more managers and secretaries. The case was remanded until Saturday, bail being fixed in one surety of $200 for each of the four prisoners.

IT is really wonderful how the trusting and unwary editor is being constantly "got at" even by the talented members of his own staff. We published yesterday a most interesting sporting paragraph in which the writer made some complimentary references to a stranger within our gates, who is described as a "well-known Australian steeple-chase rider" and "an old jock," and the result is the following communication from our excellent friend, Mr. John Francis Molyneux, which speaks for itself in no uncertain terms. He says:—"In one of your paragraphs in yesterday's issue I am described as "the celebrated Australian steeple-chase rider, Dr. Molyneux." This must have been written, either on unsatisfactory information or in merry sport, for I have never ridden in a steeple-chase in my life, and am not too bold about going over a very moderate fence. The astuteness ascribed to me, as a jockey of long standing, in keeping my own counsel, may be attributed to the prosaic fact that my morning visits to the Hongkong race-course are due not to any intention on my part of sweeping the board at your forthcoming "Sky" meeting, but to a laudable desire to shake up a somewhat torpid liver. For the comfort of my friends I may add that the pony I ride is considered harmlessly quiet."—All right, Doctor! we won't let this sort of thing occur again, but if you are here next month and care to witch the world between the flags, old Encore is quite at your service.

AT the meeting of the Legislative Council on Monday, 20th October, the Orders of the Day will be:—

Financial Minutes.

Report of the Finance Committee.

Honourable T. H. Whitehead, pursuant to notice, will move,—"That the Government be requested to formulate and lay before the Council proposals for defraying the extraordinary expenditure on Public Works by means of a loan."

Honourable T. H. Whitehead, pursuant to notice, will ask,—"Have the Government received a report from the Honourable E. J. Ackroyd and Mr. Nicolle on the recent defalcations in the Money Order Office and on the causes which led to them, and if so, will they lay it on the table, together with a statement of the measures which have been taken to prevent such defalcations in future?

First reading of The Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1889.

First reading of The Appropriation Bill, 1891

Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 8 of 1873, entitled The Dangerous Goods Ordinance, 1873."

Third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend Ordinance No. 15 of 1888, entitled The Rating Ordinance, 1888."

Third reading of the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to repeal Ordinance No. 29 of 1888 and to amend Ordinance No. 15 of 1886, entitled The Peace Preservation Ordinance, 1886."

Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend The Police Force Consolidation Ordinance, 1887."

Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to provide for and regulate a Pension Fund for widows and children of Public Officers of the Colony."

Committee on he Bill entitled "The Squatters' Ordinance, 1890."

Committee on the Bill entitled "An Ordinance to give further Powers to Companies with respect to the Alteration of their Memoranda of Association."

A GERMAN named Lilienthal, after experimenting for twenty-three years with artificial wings, has succeeded in raising himself, weighing 160 pounds, with the aid of a counter-weight, lifting eighty pounds. How to raise the other eighty pounds is still beyond him.

THE "Shan" line steamer *Tongshan* (Capt. Young) has at last turned up here. She left Bangkok on the 20th ultimo and, after battering through two fierce typhoons managed to get into Touron, where the Captain desired to take in coal, his supply having run very low. The voracious brokers of that port, however, made up their minds to make a haul out of the storm-tossed coaster, and refused to sell a pound of coal at anything below $20 per ton. Persuasion proving of no avail with the "ring" and the weather having moderated, it was decided to run for Hoihow, which port was reached with the utmost difficulty, it being necessary to burn upwards of ten tons of the rice cargo with a view to keeping up a sufficient head of steam to get into port at all. After leaving Hoihow fine weather and head winds were experienced right up to Hongkong. During the second typhoon several heavy seas were shipped, one of them carrying away two boats and smashing in a portion of the cook-house. Tons of water rushed down the stokehole into the engine-room, causing serious inconvenience to the engineers and firemen, who, however, by their untiring and plucky efforts succeeded in keeping the good ship on the move. The *Tongshan* is a new steamer and can now be considered, in view of her behaviour on the voyage just completed, a thoroughly first-class "sea-boat," both from the owner's and crew's points of view. The damage to the vessel is trivial, fortunately, but had it been—as it well might have—serious, there can be but little doubt that the callous Shylocks of Touron, who virtually "boycotted" a ship in distress, would have had something to answer for, and public indignation would have declared itself in no uncertain manner. The moral of this to shipmasters is—to avoid Touron.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE APPROACHING CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the British Mercantile Marine Officers' Association was held at the Marine Hotel last night under the presidency of Captain Ashton, when arrangements were made with regard to the Conference between a delegation of the Association and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, which is convened for 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The Chairman in opening the proceedings stated that the object of the Conference was to deal with the obnoxious Sunday labour question in a practical manner, and if possible arrive at a *modus vivendi* agreeable both to employers and employed. After completing the arrangements for the delegation, Capt. Ashton briefly referred to the recent strikes in Australia which, he said, had been brought about by differences between the mercantile marine officers and the shipowners. The former had made a gross blunder at the outset by allying themselves with the sailors', firemens', shearers' and other unions. British officers constituted, in themselves, a very powerful union, which lost prestige by alliance with general trades' unions; and it was the refusal of the officers to sever their connection with the Trades' Hall Council that caused the shipowners to assume the defiant attitude which had brought matters to a most serious and regrettable crisis. There was no necessity for British officers to join with other unions; they could, he was convinced, bring about all necessary and reasonable reforms in their profession by keeping aloof from all other unions and approaching shipowners in a reasonable and calm manner. The granting by the Chamber of Commerce of the Conference asked for by them proved that when approached in a proper manner shipowners were willing to meet the men half-way; and he had no doubt whatever that the Conference would result in much benefit to all mercantile marine officers, to all captains, to all engineers, to the whole Chinese community and, in fine, to all connected with the vast shipping business of this port, the third—in point of tonnage—of the world. Obviously he could not go into details on the subject at that time, for his arguments were, naturally, reserved for the Conference.

Captain Ashton then consented to introduce the delegates on Friday, and with a vote of thanks to him for his attendance the proceedings terminated.

GENESIS OF THE WALTZ.

The genuine "round dance," to use the term at least in its modern signification, had no existence till some fifty or sixty years ago. The "round dance" of the Greeks and of the Middle Ages was simply a ring-dance, and not by any means an approach to the round dance of to-day. The dancing dervishes of Turkey, however, and likewise the frenzied performers in the Italian tarantella, must be credited with discovering a great secret of art long ere sixty years ago, and practicing it to the amazement of all beholders, who thought them either mad or struck by divine vengeance. First essays in round dancing, accompanied as they are by overpowering giddiness, often lead the novice to the wild determination of spinning on and on until exhausted nature can do no more. The dancing dervishes are certainly affected with the fury. Once they begin to turn, their rotation increases with ever-advancing celerity, until at last they "sleep" like a top, though still spinning round. The Italian tarantella was said to have come into existence from the effects of the bite of a poisonous spider (whence it derives its name); the result of which was to cause the venom-stricken patient to turn round and round in agony and frenzy. All dancers of the tarantella were vulgarly supposed to have been bitten by this spider, and all pursued the same principle of gyration in common with the dancing dervishes, namely, to spin round until they sank exhausted to the earth.

Such were the abortive and unconscious attempts which mankind made at the polka. When that dance first appeared fully fledged on the scene—it sprang on Europe like Minerva from the head of Jove, perfect and fully formed—the tendency of "round dancing" to go on when once begun, and never stop, was made apparent in its history. It was danced in a Vienna ball-room by way of experiment, and in three months had made the tour of Europe.—In London, Paris, Madrid and Rome everybody danced the polka. It is said that in these early days of the craze the gr vest personages were seen footing the dizzy dance, even Judges and Bishops not disdaining to test their powers therein, on the same principle that they might submit themselves to the experiment of "thought reading" now-a-days, or other similar craze. What was the home of the polka? Where had been its nursery before it made that sudden and sensational appearance in a Vienna ball-room sixty years ago? Some would derive it from the peasantry of Bohemia; but surely the name "polka," which is simply "polacca," points to Poland as the land of origin. Like many other things in the world, its origin is hidden in night. Nature is reluctant to reveal beginnings. The polka seems to us a very slow dance. Our ancestors thought it fast enough—but this was before mankind had become accustomed to "round" dancing.

The waltz, which was later in appearing, and was doubtless at its commencement an imitation of the polka, was danced exceedingly slowly in early life. Its original name was "landler," and it hails from the country districts of Austria. The "landler" went gravely and deliberately round. To its slow motion the speed of the polka seemed fury. The elder Strauss must be accredited with the acceleration of the waltz to its present speed. Finding the effect of his music gain greatly from increased pace, he forced the time and made the dancer follow him. The original step of the waltz was the simple *chasse*, which, as is obvious, is identical with the step of the polka, except that the feet are brought more closely and more suddenly together. This was the *valse à deux temps*. Improvement in waltz melodies, which mark the time far more rhythmically and forcibly than in early times they did, brought the *valse à trois temps* into being, wherein the steps are accommodated with greater precision to the beats of the music. The wax floors of modern ball-rooms have produced within the memory of the youngest among us the glide waltz and the rock-away waltz, in both of which the feet slip or slide over the floor in a manner amazing to behold. Perhaps the contemporaneous introduction of roller skating had something to do with this innovation, since the motion of the feet in both is the same.

What destinies await the waltz in the future it is impossible at present to divine. One thing, however, seems certain—so popular and universally known is this dance, compared to the dissemination of any other specific piece of human knowledge, that amid a distant posterity, when all our achievements have faded from human memory, we shall still be known as the generation "in whose time the waltz was danced."—*National Review.*

TRADES-UNIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL METHODS IN AUSTRALIA.

The Trades and Labour Councils of the several Australian colonies are each the executives of Labour in the provinces where they operate. They can scarcely be regarded as Labour Parliaments, because, unlike most Parliaments, they do much work and comparatively little talking. Their chief functions are executive and diplomatic. They conduct, on behalf of the people whom they represent, negotiations. They make treaties. In one particular they have assumed a function which in most constitutional monarchies is an appendage of the monarchs. Being purely democratic, they exercise sovereign rights. They declare war and make peace. Unrecognised by the actual constitutions of the communities in which they flourish, they are nevertheless political entities. It has been only of late that their organisation has been so matured and consolidated as to invest them with the far-reaching influence which they now wield and exert. But to-day they constitute practically an unconstitutional power operating independently of the organic constitution, and in some degree in antagonism to it. It is remarkable that these Labour executives have in one very significant particular proved themselves more effective than the recognised parliamentary institutions. While the latter have been making feeble and tentative attempts at Intercolonial Federation, the Trades and Labour Councils have practically effected a federation of the Union Labour of Australasia, and have even overpassed that limit by approximating to a federation with British Labour organisations.

It requires no special endowment of prophetic gifts to perceive that the Executive of Labour must, sooner or later, in the exercise of its authority, come into direct conflict with the Parliamentary Executives of the different colonies. As matters stand there exists a radical basis of antagonism. The regular Executive is charged with the carrying out, and is sworn to execute, the laws as they stand. Now, the existing code of laws is crammed with enactments put upon the Satute-book in the direct interest of Capital and Property. Even common law, which derives its potentiality from no statute but from ancient custom, comes to us from times and conditions when the classes were everything and the masses nothing. Indeed it is not necessary to go far back to find a time when the classes were less than nothing and worse than nonentities. "That vile and mischievous beast, the People," was the phrase current in aristocratic circles when the Netherlands were struggling to throw off the yoke of Philip of Spain, the husband of Mary of England. And although the expression is to-day muttered rather than shouted or embodied in despatches, the sentiment survives. The regular Parliament is all that is respectable and sagacious. But the Executive of Labour is disreputable and dangerous, and if not checked and controlled will prove infinitely "vile and mischievous." Any ordinary reader of the capitalist daily press will recognise this tone pervading its articles.

No rational being now cherishes the delusion that Labour can be definitely arrested on its march towards wresting from Capital a more equitable proportion of the product of its exertion than has hitherto been doled out to it, unless recourse be had to actual physical violence and a bloody internecine conflict. Of the two rival institutions, the Labour Executive and the regular Parliament—both being representative bodies—either one must prevail, or both must blend. All organic governing bodies are based, in reality, upon actual physical power. It may be necessary to dig deep to arrive at the foundations, but without physical strength there is no real power in any institution, however ancient it may be, however lofty and thick its towers and battlements, and however substantial its appearance. In New South Wales, at this moment, 50,000 able-bodied men, resolute in their purposes, look to the Trades and Labour Council for guidance. This is a mass too mighty for the police to cope with, and even the handful of military hirelings which, contrary to all democratic principle, the State maintains, would be impotent to control such a multitude. But there are over two hundred and fifty thousand more adult males in the colony whose inclinations and sympathies cannot be accurately gauged, and behind the *police and the soldiers stands the portentous* shadow of the armed might of the British Empire—the reserve forces of Law and Order in Australia. In short, Labour has nothing but calamity to expect should it come into violent conflict with the authorities. Should strikers overleap the existing code of laws in any material particular, Capital is entitled to invoke the intervention of the Government, and the Government would be faithless to its oaths of office were it to refrain from "sending the Nordenfeldts to Newcastle"—from setting the machinery of repression and punishment in motion.

It is not, therefore, only those hostile to the claims of Labour who appeal to them to proceed with deliberation and caution, to exercise a strong self-restraint, and to seek for remedies for the evils they complain of by constitutional methods. But the counsellors of Labour are apt to smile with bitter scorn when urged to have recourse to "constitutional methods" in order to achieve their objects. They retort upon their advisers that constitutional methods have been tried and exhausted, and nothing has come of them. Attempts to put forward distinctively "Labour" candidates for parliamentary seats have come to nought. The personal jealousies among the leaders, and of the leaders by the workers in general, have proved a formidable, and, indeed, an insuperable obstacle at the outset. Moreover, Trades-unionists, although collectively powerful, are in but few constituencies sufficiently compacted to carry in candidates of their own nomination. And the ordinary politicians who are apt at courting the union vote at election time by vague expressions of sympathy, and declarations of good intentions, have almost without exception proved unstable. The very rottenest of reeds have indeed been the working-man condidates. No sooner are these fairly ushered within the portals of Parliament than their very natures appear to undergo a metamorphosis. They change exteriorly, interiorly—physically and mentally. They affect chimney-pot hats and frock-coats. They commence almost at once to ape gentility, and concentrate their efforts upon the object of emancipating themselves for ever from the thraldom of wage-earning, in order to enter the more comfortable ranks of the tradesman or employer. They become eminently "respectable," and are at pains to emphasise their "moderation." Ordinarily a labour-"agitator" sent into Parliament is in most cases lost to the cause. This result may be attributed principally to the intermittent, and accidental nature of the influence exerted at elections by the working-class. It is only by chance, and under exceptional circumstances that they manage to shove in a man of their own choice. Once in Parliament, such a man quickly appreciates his situation. He feels no assurance that those who got him in can keep him in. He sets himself to so comport himself as to secure his return by a general vote instead of by a class vote. He has learned how impotent the labour-vote really is.

There is but one remedy for this impotence, and for its consequences. The vote of the masses—which will be in practice the labour-vote—must be accorded its full value. At the present time the mere people are deluded and fooled by a spurious "manhood suffrage." Every man has a vote, but a particular class of men have several votes. The population may be roughly divided into two classes—the wage-earner, who has a vote, and the property-holder, who has as many votes as he owns hundred-pound allotments in different constituencies. It is the latter who is so fond of inviting Labour to seek remedies for its grievances "by constitutional methods." And when he proffers this advice he puts his tongue in his cheek, knowing that it is in his power, by virtue of his property, to neutralise any effort Labour may make to secure a Parliamentary representative to its mind, or to keep out a distinctly antagonistic candidate. It is not too much to affirm that were every one of the 50,000 trades-unionists in New South Wales to record his vote at a general election, every one of such votes would be neutralised and cancelled by a plural vote given by an allotment-holder. This does not involve the existence of fifty thousand separate owners of allotments. Ten thousand men, each owning five allotments in different electorates, are equal in voting power to fifty thousand men possessing but one vote each! And when it is considered that there are men who possess property votes in as many as thirty different constituencies, it will be comprehended that even five thousand men of the employer class in the metropolis may be in a position to counterbalance the direct political power of all the Trades-unionists in the colony.

The very first step, therefore, which Trades-unionists and its sympathisers should take with the view of rendering it feasible to accomplish their aims by "constitutional methods" should be to concentrate all their political energies upon securing the passing of a Bill to abolish plural voting. This is the key of the position. As was pointed out in these columns last week, the wage-earning class in New South Wales numbers about 317,000. The actual number of electors upon the existing rolls is not so many. It is too late this year to attend to registration, otherwise the first political duty of the Trades and Labour Council would be to see that every Trades Unionist had his name entered upon the roll of some electorate. Evidently there has been grievous laxity in this particular. But, as matters stand, the full influence of the Unions should be exerted in pressing upon members of Parliament the necessity for passing, forthwith, a Bill to limit the electoral right to *One Man One Vote*. Mr. W. H. Traill has already a measure to effect this before the Legislative Assembly. If nothing more comprehensive can be secured, this Bill should be passed into law. But it would be preferable that such pressure be brought to bear upon the Government that they should find it imperative to themselves to deal with the matter on a more comprehensive scale. As a private member, Mr. Traill has embodied as much as could be judiciously attempted in his Bill. He has admitted that the absence of any provision for registration renders his Bill imperfect in a sensible degree. But arrangements for registration would involve a charge upon the revenue, and a Bill containing clauses to that effect could not be introduced except under cover of a message from the Governor. This could not be procured without the acquiescence of his Excellency's constitutional advisers—the Ministry of the day. The present Government has opposed to Mr. Traill's Bill the most uncompromising hostility, and they and their supporters voted to throw it out on the second reading. Their plea was that the Government had itself—this session—accepted the principle, and had embodied it in a comprehensive new Electoral Bill, which was promised in the Governor's speech. But the measure of their sincerity may be ascertained by considering the fact that Mr. M'Millan only last week declared that after the Crown Rents Bill, the Coal Mining Bill, the Public Works Bill, the Federation resolutions and the Local Government Bill had been dealt with, the Government would bring down their financial proposals and dissolve the Assembly. The full political power of Labour should be concentrated upon an effort so to influence members on both sides of the House, but especially upon the Government side, that the Ministry should at once introduce, not a complicated measure such as they have in reserve—a bill to re-distribute seats and introduce woman-suffrage, and other complicated trouble and tomfoolery—but a concise enactment to cancel plural voting, to provide for registration and voting tickets available wherever the elector chanced to be at the time of an *election, and to apply it to the existing rolls*, so far at least as invalidating non-residential votes is concerned. Should the Government not frankly yield to the instances which would be brought into operation, then support should be transferred instantly to Mr. Traill's Bill, which is good as far as it goes, and is susceptible, if well supported, of being made applicable to the next general election.

It is essential that the Legislature should be made truly representative of all classes in their numerical proportion, in order that the cause of Labour shall achieve substantial advances. In every modern community the few ride on the shoulders of the many and pick the pockets of these beasts of burden. The plunder thus gained is used to buy bits and bridles to put in the jaws of the luckless Common People. The very wealth which is accumulated by appropriating from the multitude of toilers, week after week, a proportion of their just dues is, when invested in landed property, converted into a pretended title to votes, which are cast against the parties plundered whenever they endeavour, "by constitutional methods," to shake their sides off their shoulders, and to

wrench their hands out of their pockets. It is by such devices only that a mere handful of exploiters are enabled to enthrall a whole population. Holding, by such tricks, control of the Legislature, they are in a position to shape the laws so as to consolidate their advantage, and to hire, with the funds drawn by taxation from the general public, policemen to club strikers into docility, and soldiers to intimidate them by menaces of massacre with Gatling-guns. By an intelligent comprehension of the facts, followed by a determined application of the remedy, it should be quite possible to reverse the conditions, and to make the workers the constitutional controllers of the police and directors of the Gatling guns.—*Sydney Bulletin.*

ARREST OF SHIPS FOR DAMAGES.

Disputes between shipowners in collision cases, as a rule, lead to the arrest of vessels to abide the award of a Court. Both parties consider they are free from blame, and naturally wish to free themselves from liability. The decisions arrived at by those personally interested will not bear too much scrutiny, and the breakdowns on cross-examinations are so numerous that they prove the unreliability of *ex parte* evidence. In one famous cause of litigation the wrongful arrest of a ship inflicted a serious loss on the plaintiffs in the action, as they had to pay demurrage estimated on the sacrifice of freight, owing to the long detention incurred. In that instance the defendant said—"Let them fire away. I shall not give bail for release of my ship, and the Court cannot compel me to find two solvent sureties to abide by the result of the trial." He was perfectly right, and obtained compensation for depreciation of his property and loss of services. He might, had he chosen, have put in a counter claim for damage to his own ship, and escaped the consequences of an adverse judgment, in the shape of keeping a vessel idle when in charge of an officer of a Court by attachment. A defendant may, by making a counter claim, compel the plaintiff to stay proceedings till sufficient personal security is found for damages and costs. (24 Vic. chap 10, sec. 34; and the Charkieh 29, L. T. (n. s.) 404.) This cross-firing occasionally saddles the legal combatants with expenses not contemplated by them. When a ship is arrested with cargo on board, and the owners of the cargo have nothing to do with the suit between shipowners for damages, application has to be made to the Court for a commission of appraisement and value, and the unloading must be performed by the Marshal of the Court. This is an operation which sometimes leads to most unpleasant incidents. When the ship is officially valued, and the appraisement exceeds the amount of bail, the Court may require furth r security, but if the bail is largely in excess of the bonds the Court may reduce the same. The common method pursued is that of allowing parties to agree, if they can, upon values. We treat here on the arrest of a ship for damages to another ship, but we pass over claims by cargo owners and loss of life or injury to person. We knew of a case where a ship was impudently arrested for a comparatively small sum, and the owner, feeling thoroughly satisfied that the master and crew were not at fault, declined to pay money into Court to abide an action, or to find bail and get his vessel released. The other side feeling, we presume, not quite assured as to the issue of the suit, called upon the defendant to apply to the Court for the release of his ship, and to produce bail, which he treated with contempt. We have said that it is optional on the part of the owner whose property is arrested to let the attachment remain. In a recent action it was sought to restrain a ship from being sent to sea unless and until the defendants gave security for their interest in the vessel, and for that purpose the judge of the Admiralty Court was asked to have the usual appraisement made. The Court ruled that the application was irregular, and must be dismissed with costs, as the defendants need not give security, the plaintiffs having elected their security by reason of the arrest, and the ship could not proceed to sea so long as the arrest continued. (The Earl of Beaconsfield.) Persons intimately acquainted with what takes place in Courts of Admiralty or Common Law, with respect to the arrestment of vessels, can readily comprehend why it would be a prudent course to have the warrant taken off the mast. There may be sound judgment in getting a ship arrested, for questions of ownership and mortgages not infrequently complicate claims. We confine our present remarks to the law of arrestment, because in the mere libelling of a ship in an action is not a guarantee that she will or can be surrendered in the event of her owners being made liable to satisfy all just demands. If, for instance, a writ could be served on the owner or manager of a ship, and such legal document bound the owner or manager to place the vessel at the order of the court on delivery of adverse judgment, it could not be maintained that she was *de facto* under arrest in the strict language of the law. Were the Acts of Parliament relating to these matters amended, to the effect that a writ without arrestment should give a prior claim on the vessel, or on policies of insurance, over mortages and creditors, including dock and harbor authorities, there would be no necessity to use the power of restraint so fully; but the right is susceptible of abuse, and this is the feature we have endeavored to illustrate. Courts are set in motion regardless as to the solvency of owners, and a modicum of reflection should be exercised previous to applying for seizures.—*Liverpool Journal of Commerce.*

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for *Consumption, Scrofula,* and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following:—"I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried Scott's Emulsion in a case of impoverished blood, with scrofulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty."—A. TEMPLE PERKINS, 22, Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, N. Any Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ltd.), agents in Hongkong and China.—[*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Company's Steamship

"OOPACK,"

C. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 28th inst.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1890. [1446

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"THORNDALE,"

Etherington, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port, about the 26th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1890. [1138 527]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL.

CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

GRACIE PLAISTED'S "MY SWEETHEART" COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 16th October,
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

SATURDAY, the 18th October.
Donizetti's Comedy Opera,
"LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO."

Box Plan at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S.

CHAS. HARDING,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1890. [1426

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF

HONGKONG,
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 16th instant, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1890. [1411

TO BE LET.

FROM the 1st of November, a well-furnished HOUSE at the Peak. Four good rooms, bath rooms, pantry, &c. Rent $35 a month.

Apply to

E. J. ACKROYD,
Supreme Court.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1890. [1448

TO LET.

TWO GROUND ROOMS of HOUSE No. 20, in Wyndham Street, with cook's rooms &c., for $15 per month from 1st of November next, also the messuage No. 22, in the same street for $50.

Apply to

V. GUTIERREZ.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1890. [1447

Consignees.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "GLAMORGANSHIRE," FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 20th inst., will be subject to rent at the rate of one cent. per package per day.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 20th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1890. [1415

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, LIVERPOOL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAISOW"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before NOON on the 21st instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 21st inst., at 4 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 21st inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 A.M., TO-DAY.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [1441

Intimations.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of November next, the SHANGHAI BUTCHERY will be prepared to supply BRAWN, LARD in BLADDERS, Fresh and Pickled ENGLISH PORK, SAUSAGES, &c., &c.

Also,

BEEF in Joints and corned, BLACK PUDDINGS, Pork and Game PIES.

S. R. GALE.

Shanghai, 10th October, 1890. [1437

G. FALCONER & CO.,

WATCH and CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS and JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHARTS and BOOKS.
No. 48. Queen's Road Central. [931

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
CHARTS and BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlinder and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.
No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [913

TOURISTS.

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our choice collection of Japanese and Chinese FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequaled in Japan.

Every article guaranteed as represented. No trouble to show goods. One price only.

DEAKIN BROS. & Co.,
16 Bund, Yokohama,
next door to
Farsari's Photographic Studio.

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.,

(LATE THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED),

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

ARE NOW SHOWING.

TAN RUSSIA LEATHER BOOTS.
TAN RUSSIA LEATHER SHOES.
PATENT LEATHER SHOES.
CALF LEATHER SHOES.
MOROCCO LEATHER SHOES.
COURT SHOES.

LAWN TENNIS SHOES.

SILK and SPUN SILK SOCKS, for Evening Wear.
PLAIN and FANCY STRIPED CASHMERE SOCKS.
MERINO SOCKS, LISLE THREAD SOCKS.
RIBBED WOOL SOCKS.

The "ROYAL" DRESS SHIRTS for Evening Wear.
The "MONARCH" SHIRTS. The new "H.R.H." SHIRT.
LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, from $14 per dozen upwards.

Newest and most fashionable shapes in FELT HATS.
RAIN COATS:—The "Inverness," The "Scarborough," &c., &c.
UMBRELLAS and WALKING STICKS.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ld.)

Hongkong, 9th October, 1890. [3

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.

THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that THE MARINE HOTEL is NOW OPEN.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya West, opposite the Old P. & O. Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS, BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.

The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best the market can provide.

The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and are fitted up in superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.

The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

Hongkong, 11th August, 1890. [476

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1889.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a LIST of their CONTRIBUTIONS for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 30th day of November next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [1443

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A DIVIDEND of $2 per Share has this day been declared, being further interest in capital to 31st December, 1889, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, making the total Interest on capital for 1889 14 %.

Warrants may be had on application at the above Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1890. [1436

THE IMURIS MINES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that the certificates, for endorsement, should accompany the Bank draft sent in payment of the FINAL CALL of 5/ per Share due on the 1st November, 1890.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1890. [1438

THE IMURIS MINES, LIMITED.

THE FINAL CALL of Five Shillings per Share will be due on the 1st November, 1890, and Shareholders are requested to pay the same to the Undersigned by Bank demand draft on London in favour of ourselves, on or before that date.

All Calls unpaid on the 1st November, will be liable to interest at the rate of eight per cent. per Annum.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1890. [1360

THE PUNJOM AND SUNGHIE DUA SAMANTAN MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fifth Ordinary Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 9, Queen's Road Central, on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock; for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st March, 1890, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.

A. D'O. GOURDIN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [1444

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on MONDAY, the 20th October, at 2.30 P.M., for the presentation of the half-yearly Report and Accounts to the 30th June last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 20th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

ALEX. ROSS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 2nd October, 1890. [1429

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Eight Shillings (8/) per Share will be paid on the 25th instant, upon the Company's £13 paid up Shares.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 25th October, both days inclusive.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1890. [1435

G. RENNIE STEWART,

MANUFACTURERS' AGENT AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
12, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.

AGENT FOR

J. & R. HARVEY & Co., Dundashill Distillery, Glasgow.
McKenzie, Driscoll & Co. Wine Shippers, Jerez de la Frontera, and Oporto.
Valentia Iron & Steel Co., Glasgow.
Pulsometer Engineering Co., London, Ice Machines.
Wilson & Baird, Engineers' Ironmongers, Glasgow.
Boyd & Robertson, Tweed Mills, Selkirk.
Clark Brothers, Tweed Mills, Galashiels.

Estimates given for supplying and fitting up Machinery for Mills and Factories.

Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists for all kinds of Engineering Machinery, Soda Water Machinery, Steam and Hand Sawing Machians and Wood Working Machinery, Bottling and Corking Machines, Cooking Stoves and Ranges, Lamps, etc., Canned Goods, Felt and Pith Hats and Helmets, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Enamels, etc., etc.

Samples of Wines, Spirits, Woollen Goods, Linoleum, Floor Cloth, Machinery Belting in Leather, Rubber, and Patent Toughened Hair, Patent Scandinavian Belt Guides, Engine Packing, Rubber Sheets, Valves and Washers, etc., etc., can be seen and prices ascertained at the above address.

The Pulsometer Engineering Co.'s No 1 Champion Hand Ice-Making Machine can also be seen and tried.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1230

PURE ICE.

IN from two to three minutes, by the Pulsometer, Engineering Co.'s Champion Hand Ice-Making Machines.

NO FREEZING POWDERS REQUIRED.

Will Ice Carafes in one minute, and make Block Ice and Ice Cream, Ice Sparkling Wines, Soda Water, Beer, etc.

The No. 1 Machine is very portable and compact—Measurements 24" by 18" by 12."

The No. 1 Machine can be seen and tried, and prices ascertained at the Office, No. 12, D'Aguilar Street.

All Machines tested by actual Ice-making before delivery.

G. RENNIE STEWART,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1231

J. & R. HARVEY & Co.,

DUNDASHILL DISTILLERY, GLASGOW.
Established 1770.

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

Finest Pure Malt Scotch Whisky.
O.H.M. Old Highland Malt Whisky
F.O.S. Fine Old Scotch Whisky.
V.O.S. Very Old Scotch Whisky.

MESSRS. HARVEY & Co.'s Pure Malt Whiskies have for over fifty years commanded the largest sale in the English Market OF ANY WHISKY made in Scotland, and being thoroughly matured in Sherry Wood are very mild and mellow, and are confidently recommended where a Pure, Wholesome Spirit is desired.

Over one million Gallons produced annually.

For Prices and Samples, apply to

G. RENNIE STEWART,
12, D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.
Sole Agent for China and Japan.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1890. [1220

QUINIUM WINE
OF LABARRAQUE

unique preparation of this kind, approved by the Academy of Medicine of Paris, is the condensation of all the active principles of the Cinchona Bark. « *A few grammes of the Quinium produce the same effect as several kilos of Cinchona.* »

(RONIQUET, Professor at the School of Pharmacy of Paris.)

« *I sought for a long time a powerful tonic, I have found it in your Quinium which I consider as the restorative par excellence of weakened constitutions.* »

DR CABARET.

« The Quinium Wine of Labarraque *is the most useful complement of Quinine in the treatment of fevers. Its effects are particularly remarkable in old fevers and in palludial cachexia.* »

Prof. BOUCHARDAT.

In nearly all the Pharmacies.
Manufacturer L. Frère, 19, rue Jacob, Paris

Agents in Hongkong:—
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ld.
DEAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, Ld.

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO & LABUAN.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1891.

THE Government are prepared to receive Tenders for the following Farms for 1891.

1. *The Opium Farm.*—Including the sole right to import raw or manufactured Opium for consumption in the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, and in the State or District of British North Borneo to which the Farm applies, and to prepare and sell and or to license others to prepare and sell Opium, Chandoo and Opium Dross.

The Regulations governing the Farm are contained in Labuan Ordinance No. II, of 1871, adopted in British North Borneo, and in Notification No. 111 of 1889.

The Maximum retail prices allowed by the Regulations are as follows:—

Taels.	Chees.	Hoons.	$ c.	
6	8	0	10.00	Not more than 270 Chees can be prepared from one Ball raw Opium.
3	2½	0	5.00	
0	6	2	1.00	
0	2	9	0.50	
0	1	0	0.19	
0	0	1	0.02	
1 Ball	...		40.	

2. *The Spirit Farm.*—Including the sole right to import and to sell and or to license others to import and sell Chinese Wines and Spirituous Liquors of Chinese manufacture, and the sole right to sell and to issue retail and wholesale licenses to sell all other Wines, Beer and Spirituous Liquors.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. VIII of 1889 and III of 1888.

3. *The Pawnbroking Farm.*—Including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Pawnbroking Establishments.

The Farm is governed by Labuan Ordinance No. III of 1868 as amended by Ordinance No. I, of 1872, and Notification No. 131, of 1889.

4. *The Gambling Restriction Farm.*—Including the sole right to keep and or to license others to keep Gambling houses, and to issue permits to Gamble.

The Farm is governed by Proclamations No. II of 1883 and VII of 1889 and Notification No. 108 of 1889. It does not extend to Labuan.

5. *The Customs Farm.*—Including the sole right to collect all Import and Export Duties, payable to Government viz:—On the East Coast—Export Duties on Rattan, Gutta, Wax, Birds-nests, Timber, and all jungle and sea produce. Import Duties on Tobacco, Spirits, Salt and Matches. On the West Coast—Export Duties on all jungle and sea produce, the same as for East Coast District. Import Duties on Salt, Spirits, Tobacco, Matches, Iron, Brass and Cloth.

6. *The Blachan Farm.*—Including the sole right to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blachan and or to license others to catch shrimps and to manufacture Blachan.

7. *The Birds-nest Farm Darvel Bay*—Including the sole right to collect the Government Share of 10% on all nests from Madai and Segalong Caves.

A separate Tender must be submitted for each of the above Farms.

Each tender may be for one or more of the following Districts or places, and if the Farm of more than one of the Districts or places mentioned is applied for, a separate Tender should be submitted for each District or place viz:—

1.—The whole State of British North Borneo, extending from Sipi ong River in Padas Bay on the West Coast, to Sibucco Bay on the East Coast, and also the Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies, as regards the Opium Farm only.

2.—The East Coast District from Tanjong Inarutang to Sibucco Bay including Darvel, Labuk, Sugut, and Sandakan Bays, Kinabatangan, Segama and all rivers within the District.

3.—The Simporna District from Simporna to Batu Tenagat.

4.—The West Coast District, from Tanjong Inarutang on the North to Sipitong on the south, including Banguey and Balambangan Islands and also the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

5.—*Kudat District.*—From Tanjong Inarutang to Sampangmangio Point including all Rivers in Marudu Bay and the Islands of Banguey and Balambangan.

6.—*Gaya District.*—From Sampangmangio Point to Bangawan River including Tampassuk, Abai, Ambong, Sulaman, Tuaran, Gaya Bay, Putatan, Papar, Kimanis and all Rivers south to and including Bangawan.

7.—*Padas District.*—From Kwala Penyu to Sipitong including Klias, Padas-Damit, and Padas Besar and all Rivers south to and including Sipitong; also including the Colony of Labuan as regards Opium only.

8.—*The Colony of Labuan and its Dependencies.*—For the Opium Farm only.

Each tender should state the monthly payments for the year 1891.

Tenders for the Opium Farm for the whole State, and the Colony of Labuan or for the East Coast District and for the Spirit, Pawnbroking, Gambling Restriction and Customs Farm, East Coast or Sandakan, will be received by the Government Secretary, Sandakan, on or before 30th November. All tenders should be under Seal and marked "Confidential Tender for Revenue Farm."

Tenders for the Farms for separate Provinces, such as Kudat, Gaya, Padas, Darvel Bay or Labuan will be received by the Officer-in-Charge of the Province or Colony on or before 15th of November.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.

Each tender should specify in full the names, residences, and occupation of the persons tendering, and should give similar information as to the proposed securities.

Persons who do not wish to tender in their own names may use a number of not less than 3 figures; but those doing so should send their true names with the number used in separate envelope, marked "Private," to the Governor at Government House.

All Farms are subject to the Laws and Regulations now in force, or which may from time to time be enacted or issued by Government concerning the same.

Any further information on the subject may be obtained from the Treasurer-General, Sandakan, or from the Officer-in-Charge of the different Districts or Stations, and from the Company's Agents in Singapore or Hongkong.

By His Excellency's Command.

L. P. BEAUFORT,
Government Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Sandakan, 21st September, 1890. [1402

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SECOND CALL.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that a SECOND CALL of ($2) Two Dollars per Share, is payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on or before 1st November, 1890.

By order of the Board of Directors,

CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1890. [1373

Insurances.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1825.

INVESTED FUNDS .....£7,000,000 Stg.
ANNUAL INCOME.....£ 900,000 Stg.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, SHANGHAI:
R. E. WAINEWRIGHT, Esq.
AUGUSTUS WHITE, Esq.
F. H. BELL, Esq.
NEIL MACLEOD, Esq., M.D., Medical Officer.

W. T. PHIPPS, Esq., Chief Agent.

AGENCIES:

Amoy—Messrs. Brown & Co.
Canton—Messrs. Rowe & Co.
Chefoo—Messrs. Cornabe & Co.
Foochow—Messrs. Phipps, Phipps & Co.
Hankow—W. F. Sharp, Esq.
Kobe—Messrs. Browne & Co.
Nagasaki—China & Japan Trading Co., Ld.
Newchwang—Messrs. Bandinel & Co.
Ningpo—Messrs. Kultzau & Co.
Peking—Dr. Dudgeon, Medical Officer.
Swatow—Messrs. Bradley & Co.
Tientsin—Messrs. Wilson & Co.
Yokohama—Messrs. Fraser, Farley & Co.

The Standard is an old and wealthy Scottish Office, well-known throughout India and the East, and has acquired a marked character for sound and liberal management.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong,
Standard Life Office.

982—5

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [56

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,

Hongkong, 1st July, 1889. [57

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1889. [217

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000. EQUAL TO ..... $833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND ..... $318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YEUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1888. [1250

Hotels.

THE SHAMEEN HOTEL

BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably situated within a few minutes walk of the 'River Steamer Wharves,' is now open to receive Visitors.

The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting Rooms, and accommodation generally will be found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.

The Table D'Hôte is supplied with every luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experienced hands.

Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best quality only.

C. BOND,
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1890. [1047

THE HOTEL MARINA.

THIS strictly FIRST CLASS HOTEL, now moored in the Harbour of Victoria, offers guests exceptional advantages for Healthfulness and Refreshing breezes; the avoidance of street noises, and unwholesome odours, &c.

Grand Promenade Deck, Airy Dining Room, Ladies' Parlour, Billiard and Reading Rooms, Commodious Bedrooms, with separate Bathroom and Verandah to each.

The Table d'Hote is unexcelled.

The Hotel Launch runs regularly to and from Peddar's Wharf and the Hotel Free of Charge; for time table see Bills.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1890. [1178

THE BOA VISTA.

BISHOP'S BAY, MACAO.

THIS House, situated on the sea shore in one of the best and healthiest parts of Macao, and commanding an admirable view facing the South, was OPENED as a HOTEL on the 1st July.

Every comfort will be provided for visitors, with excellent cuisine and choice Wines.

Hot, Cold, Shower and Sea Water Baths. Large and well Ventilated Dining, Billiard, and Reading Rooms, and well supplied Bar.

A small dairy is attached to the premises.

MRS. MARIA B. DOS REMEDIOS,
Proprietress.

[987

Geo. Fenwick & Co.,

LIMITED,

VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL CONTRACTORS, &c.

Established 1880.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1890. [138

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, 226 per cent. —premium, buyers.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue—$251 per share, buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$100 per share, buyers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—$63 per share, buyers.
North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—$120 per share, buyers.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—$335 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company—$89 per share, buyers.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—$74 per cent. premium, buyers.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co. —$36 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—119 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—$135 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Company—$170 per share sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per-cent. Debentures —$501.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—27½ per cent. discount, sellers.
Douglas Steamship Company—$45 per share, sellers.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$172 per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$108 per share, sellers.
Hongkong Ice Company—$95 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$80 per share.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—$10 per share, sellers.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—$23 per share, buyers
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Pope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$120 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ld.—$25 per share, nominal.
Punjom and Songhie Dua Samaatan Mining Co. —$4 per share, sellers.
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Ld.—$1.20 per share, buyers.
Imuris Mining Co., Ld.—$9 per share, sellers.
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—$11 per share, sellers.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—$73 per share, sellers.
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—$500 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—$105 per share, buyers.
The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—$19 per share buyers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Ld.—$53 per share, buyers.
The Sungei Krian Planting Co., Ld.—$18 per share, buyers.
Cruickshank & Co., Ld.—$40 per share, nom.
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ld. —50 per cent. dis., sellers.
The China-Borneo Co., Ld.—$13 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ld.—$18 per share, sellers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—$25 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ld.—$90 per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ld.—$6 per share, sellers.
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—$24 per share, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Ld.—$32 per share, sellers.
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ld.—$20 per share, sellers.
The Labuk Planting Co., Ld.—$22 per share, buyers.
The Lamag Planting Co., Ld.—$16 per share buyers.
The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ld.—$4 per share, sellers.
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ld.—$2½ per share, buyers.
The Shameen Hotel Co., Ld.—nominal.
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ld.—$19 per share, sellers.
The Trust and Loan Co. of China and Japan.—$19½ per share, buyers.
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/4½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/4⅝
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight...3/5⅝
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/5⅝
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/5⅝
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....4.30
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.39
ON INDIA, T. T.....220½
On Demand.....221
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, T. T.....72
Private, 30 days' sight 72⅝

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Orus*, with the French mail of 19th ultimo, left Singapore on Wednesday, the 15th instant at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 22nd.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 23rd ultimo, left Yokohama on Sunday, the 12th instant at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on Saturday, the 18th.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Elektra*, from Trieste, left Singapore on Friday, the 10th instant, and is expected here on Thursday, the 16th.

The 'Union' line steamer *Yorkshire*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on Friday, the 10th instant, and is expected here on Thursday, the 16th.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenearn*, from London, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and is expected here on Friday, the 17th.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Venetia*, left Bombay on the 3rd instant at 1 p.m., and may be expected here on the 20th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Menelaus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the morning of the 16th instant, and is due here on the 23rd.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

TONGSHAN, British steamer, 1,111, Jas. Young, 15th Oct.,—Singapore 20th September, and Bangkok 29th, Rice.—Kien Tye Loong.
ASHINGTON, German steamer, 809, C. Zindel, 16th October,—Whampoa 16th October, Siemssen & Co.
MEIFOO, Chinese steamer, 1,284, W. H. Lunt, 16th Oct.,—Whampoa 16th Oct., General. —C. M. S. N. Co.
TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, Jackson, 16th Oct.,—Whampoa 16th October, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
THALES, British steamer, 819, W. Y. Hunter, 11th Oct.,—Swatow 15th Oct., General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,521, H. Selck, 16th October,—Nagasaki 11th October, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Colliery.
PEIPING, Chinese steamer, 376, Watts, 16th October,—Tientsin 4th October, and Amoy 14th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.
TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, J. Bruhn, 16th October,—Newchwang 9th Oct., Beans.—Wieler & Co.
TRITOS, German steamer, 1,346, L. Iwersen, 16th October,—Bangkok 7th Oct., Rice.—Siemssen & Co.
SUNGKIANG, British steamer, 994, C. B. Dodd, 16th Oct.,—Whampoa 16th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Peking, German steamer, for Shanghai.
Independent, German steamer, for Saigon.
Siam, British steamer, for Amoy.
Chingtu, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.
Lancelot, British steamer, for Amoy.
Namkiang, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
Tailee, German steamer, for Amoy.

DEPARTURES.

October 15, *Daphne*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
October 15, *Zafiro*, British str., for Amoy, &c.
October 16, *Nansing*, British str., for Amoy, &c.
October 16, *Tejo*, Portuguese gunboat, for Macao.
October 16, *Weesung*, British str., for Swatow.
October 16, *Clara*, German steamer, for Haiphong.
October 16, *Bokhara*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
October 16, *Namkiang*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
October 16, *Chingtu*, British steamer, for Port Darwin, &c.
October 16, *Peking*, German str., for Shanghai.
October 16, *Presto*, German str., for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.

Per *Thales*, str., from Swatow.—Mr. Bain, and 70 Chinese.
Per *Asagao*, str., from Nagasaki.—1 Chinese and 6 Japanese.
Per *Tritos*, str., from Bangkok.—35 Chinese.
Per *Peiping*, str., from Tientsin, &c.—69 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Peking*, str., for Shanghai,—20 Chinese.
Per *Chingtu*, str., for Port Darwin, &c.—12 Chinese.
Per *Namkiang*, str., for Amoy, &c.—541 Chinese.
Per *Bokhara*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. William Warren, Messrs. J. Masterson, Thos Browne, T. Barradas and Chinese assistant, and 106 Chinese. From Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Chin Ah Heung and servant, and Mr. W. B. Dixon. For Colombo. —Messrs. Lockwood and Post. For London.—Miss Ozaki. From Shanghai for Brindisi.—Mr. and Mrs. Oxley, infant and amah, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. A. Sydenstricker and child. For London. —Mrs. Cheney, Miss Judd, and Mr. J. L. Walsh. For Adelaide.—Mr. C. A. Ewbank. From Yokohama for Marseilles.—Captain and Mrs. Christensen, and Mr. A. M. Chalmers. From Kobe for Singapore.—Mr. J. A. E. Lewis. For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Prevost, and Misses Russell (2). For London.—Major and Mrs. Wedgwood, and Mr. Newman Cash. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mrs. S. Cash, and Miss Whitely.

TO DEPART.

Per *Independent*, str., for Saigon.—Chinese.
Per *Tailee*, str., for Amoy.—30 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Thales* reports that she left Swatow on the 15th instant. Had fresh north-east breeze and rough sea.

The British steamship *Tongshan* reports that she left Singapore on the 20th ultimo, and Bangkok on the 29th. Had strong easterly breeze and moderate sea.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Kutsang* to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne. —Per *Airlie* to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Taisang* to-morrow, the 17th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.

AIRLIE, British steamer, W. Ellis, 11th Oct.,—Sydney 15th Sept., Townsville 24th, Cooktown 25th, Thursday Island 27th, and Port Darwin 2nd Oct., General.—Russell & Co.
ACTIV, Danish steamer, 355, H. Hygom, 13th October,—Touron 10th October, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
ANCONA, British steamer, 1,888, W. D. Mudie, 13th Oct.,—Yokohama 4th October, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
CHOW-CHOW-FOO, German steamer, 797, Clausen, 11th Oct.,—Saigon 30th Sept., Rice.—Melchers & Co.
CHOWFA, British steamer, 1,057, F. W. Phillips, 15th October,—Bangkok 8th Oct., General. —Yuen Fat Hong.
DARDANUS, British steamer, 1,507, T. Furdy, 14th October,—Liverpool 30th August, and Singapore 7th October, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
DECIMA, German steamer, 965, C. Christensen, 12th Oct.,—Saigon 6th October, Rice.—E. Schellhass & Co.
EDENDALE, British steamer, 1,566, R. Humphrey, 15th October,—Kutchinotzu 10th Oct., Coal. —Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
FALKENBURG, German steamer, 988, H. Frerichs, 14th October,—Saigon 8th Oct., Rice and Paddy.—Melchers & Co.
FAME, British steamer, 117, J. H. St. John,—Hongkong Government tender.
GLAMORGANSHIRE, British steamer, 1,843, Davies, 13th October,—Singapore 6th Oct., General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
HAILOONG, British steamer, 783, F. D. Goddard, 14th October,—Tamsui 9th October, Amoy 12th, and Swatow 13th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, S. Ashton, 14th October,—Foochow 12th Oct., and Amoy 13th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.
JOHANN, German steamer, 428, F. Binge, 5th October,—Pakhoi 30th Sept., and Hoihow 2nd Oct., General.—Wieler & Co.
KAISOW, British steamer, 1,934, G. L. Castle, 14th October,—Liverpool 5th Sept., and Singapore 8th October, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
KONG BENG, British steamer, 862, R. Jones, 9th October,—Bangkok 27th Sept., and Koh-sichang 29th, General.—Yuen Fat Hong.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.
Continued.

KUTSANG, British str., 1,495, W. O. M. Young, 11th October,—Calcutta 24th Sept., Penang 30th, and Singapore 4th October, General. —Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LANCELOT, British steamer, 1,564, T. Thomas, 11th October,—Java 5th October, Sugar.—Melchers & Co.
MIIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,083, F. J. Sommer, 12th October,—Sourabaya and Samarang, 29th Sept., Sugar, &c.—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
MOUNT HEBRON, British steamer, 1,668, Ellicott, 19th August,—Haiphong 12th August, Ballast.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
PAKSHAN, British steamer, 835, J. Jenkins, 12th October,—Bangkok 26th Sept., Rice.—Hop Hing Hong.
PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, J. Fowler, 10th Oct.,—Bangkok 2nd October, Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.
PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
PICCIOLA, German steamer, 875, Th. Nissen, 19th Sept.,—Kobe 11th Sept., Coals.—Melchers & Co.
RIVERSDALE, British steamer, 1,311, James Mooney, 4th Oct.,—Kutchinotzu 28th Sept., Coals.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
SIAM, British steamer, 992, John M. Tulloch, 12th October,—Bangkok 4th October, Rice. —Chin Seng Hong.
TAICHEONG, German steamer, 828, P. Duhme, 27th Sept.,—Saigon 24th Sept., Rice.—Meyer & Co.
TAILEE, German steamer, 828, Calender, 14th October,—Singapore 8th October, General. —Bun Hin Chan.
THIBET, British steamer, 1,676, W. L. Brown, 12th October,—Bombay 24th Sept., and Singapore 5th October, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 464, Westergaard, 8th October,—Hamburg 4th June, General.—Carlowitz & Co.
ALTENA, British bark, 399, T. Munro, 27th Sept.,—Albany 8th August, Sandalwood.—Order.
ADAM W. SPIES, American bark, 1,171, A. D. Field, 14th October,—Newcastle, N.S.W., 15th August, Coal.—Order.
ANNIE STAFFORD, British bark, 1,297, Chas. S. Robinson, 20th July,—New York 2nd March, Petroleum.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
BUCCLEUCH, British ship, 1,991, P. Johansen, 16th Sept.,—Cardiff 1st June, Coal.—Adamson, Bell & Co.
CHARON WATTANA, Siamese bark, 656, W. L. Cain, 1st Sept.,—Wah Hin 13th August, Timber and Sapanwood.—Captain.
COMET, German ship, 1,083, R. Krippner, 27th Sept.,—Cardiff 19th May, Coal.—Order.
CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,592, P. R. Flingley 4th Sept.,—New York 28th April, Paraffine. —Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ERLKOENIG, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonecutters' Island.—Chinese Customs.
GEORGE SKOLFIELD, American ship, 1,276, A. S. Dunning, 11th July,—New York 7th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
JACOB E. RIDGWAY, American ship, 1,720, A. Call, 21st Sept.,—New York 17th May, Kerosene Oil.—W. Hewett & Co.
J. D. BISCHOFF, German ship, 1,808, H. Meyer, 7th August,—Cardiff 3rd April, Coals.—Order.
NICOYA, British bark, 594, B. Johnson, 15th October,—Albany 13th August, Sandalwood. —Captain.
OSAKA, British bark, 517, Jones, 2nd Sept.,—Cebu 14th August, Sugar.—Wieler & Co.
RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, Geo. A. Freeman, 22nd June,—New York 19th Feb., Kerosene Oil.—Russell & Co.
SARA MERSEDES, Peruvian schooner, 245, A. Muniatgin, 4th July,—Saigon 27th June, Rice.—Captain.
SINTRAM, American ship, 1,590, Woodside, 20th August,—Russell & Co.
TARAPACA, British bark, 495, H. Kennett, 11th Sept.,—Sandakan 25th August, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
THERMOPYLÆ, British ship, 948, W. Wilson, 14th October,—Singapore 30th September, General.—Russell & Co.
WARRATAH, British schooner, 202, Krause, 13th October,—Amoy 12th October, Ballast.—Wieler & Co.

Intimations.

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AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wainscoting, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks.

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For further particulars, apply to
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Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [39

KUHN & CO.,
JAPANESE AND CHINESE FINE ART DEPOT,
21 & 23, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1890. [1072

NOTICE.

JEYE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.

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THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board, London, says
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 10th June, 1889. [12

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS and LUMBER Always on Hand.
MALLOCH.
Hongkong 21st June, 1889. [1515

Intimations.

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8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
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CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
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Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1890. [698

NOTICE.

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CABINETS from $6 a dozen.
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LIFE SIZED BUSTS in Colour, or Black & White.
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NEW VIEWS OF HONGKONG and the Coast Ports are always ready.
Hongkong, 24th September, 1890. [1340

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Other makes than our original Manufacture are now being sold.
The genuine and only Composition connected with Mr. RAHTJEN himself is HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S and packages are marked with these words and Trade Mark *an open hand in red.*
REJECT ALL OTHERS.
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Hongkong, 26th July, 1890. [1093

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In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15

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WORKS:
BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.
OFFICE:
9, PRAYA CENTRAL.
STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1889 [54

W. S. MARTEN,
ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
AND
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT,
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HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1890. [574

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From August 1st.

TWO GOOD ROOMS, with Bath Room, in the Caine Road. Rent moderate.
Splendid View of the Harbour.
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YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, KOWLOON.
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ANTIPYRINE.
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IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputed Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
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Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HUGHES LEWIS is hereby authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th October, 1890. [1412

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TO LET,
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Hongkong, 29th September, 1890. [1362

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Hongkong, 26th September, 1890. [1346

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [988

TO LET.

NOS. 7, 9 & 11, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
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OFFICES and CHAMBERS in Connaught House, Queen's Road Central.
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TUSCULUM, MAGAZINE GAP.
No. 3, GOUGH HILL, The Peak, Furnished.
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DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 10th October, 1890. [13

TO LET.

NO. 3, MORRISON HILL.
Immediate entry.
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G. C. ANDERSON,
13, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1890. [658

TO LET.

A HOUSE in WEST TERRACE.
Immediate Entry.
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Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890. [521

TO BE LET.

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A BUNGALOW and HOUSE on the Upper Richmond Road.
No. 1 RICHMOND TERRACE, Six Dwelling Rooms, English Kitchen, Fowl House, Conservatory, and well shaded Tennis Lawn.
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If sold part of the Purchase money can remain on Mortgage.
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Hongkong, 4th October, 1890. [1146

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H. & J. SAMPSON,
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Hongkong, 2nd October, 1890. [1382

TO LET.

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Hongkong, 27th September, 1890. [1359

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Just below Peak Flagstaff.

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HUGHES & EZRA.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1890. [632

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2ND FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 64, Queen's Road Central.
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LAI HING & Co.,
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"MONTIARA,"
Length.....75 feet.
Beam .....18 "
Depth of hold.....7½ "
Registered tonnage .....75 tons.
(Owing to recent alterations the carrying capacity of the *Montiara* has been increased to about 120 tons, dead weight.)

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$4.75 each. Winds in less than a dozen turns; Jewelled, Dust-proof, Keyless, with all the latest improvements. A perfect and unrivalled timekeeper; reliable, durable and accurate, and also
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Hongkong, 20th February, 1890 [1198

INTIMATION.

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